The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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VOL. II NO. 124 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 „

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th May.	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th „	*India ..	8000	....	....
20th „	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th „	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th „	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th „	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd „	India ..	8000	....	....
29th „	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th „	10th „
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd „
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd „	3rd July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th „	10th „
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th „
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	5806	26th „	7th Aug.
Kenang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st „

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.
BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—J. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ...A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6084	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	16th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	„ Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	25th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	658	1,091	489	807
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody or Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

East End W.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, 9 a.m. Direct
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3418 „ 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 „ 25th „
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 „ 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

26th May, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities; Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
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Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HEGBIN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	28rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*to:—*SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the **"DOGMAR"** lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Penglien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., LD.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.
R. R. KOTEKAR, c/o "The Briton,"
General Agent,
Pricket Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gots crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

WANTED.

A MOTOR MECHANIC & DRIVER qualified in England (B. S. M. London). Seeks sitation in State or Private Service. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2701

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED—An experienced Valuator to value the entire Mess Property of 116th Mahrattas. Work to be completed by Sept. 15th 1914.
Apply, with terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 116th Mahrattas, Jhansi. 2046

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED—For the Nowgong Cantonment High School the following teachers from the 9th July 1914:—
1. A Graduate B. Sc., as Second Master on Rs. 55 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 65.
2. An F.A., as 4th Master on Rs. 30-2-40 as above.
3. Two Matric. as 6th and 7th Masters on Rs. 20—1—25 each, as above.
A good knowledge of Urdu essential in all the above.
Also 3 teachers for new Primary School on Rs. 20, 15 and 12, respectively. Apply enclosing certified copies of testimonials to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE. Nowgong C.I. (Bundelkhand). 2080

WANTED—A Health Officer for the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Punjab, India.
All applicants must be registered practitioners and possess a diploma of public health.
Previous practical experience in a similar appointment is essential and preference will be given to those who have had Indian experience.
Salary Rs. 750 per month (£600 a year). The post is a permanent one and a stipulation for three months' notice of termination on either side, will be included in the agreement.
The Health Officer may subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscription being from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. of salary, the Municipal Committee contributing a sum equal to that paid by the contributor.
The Health Officer will be subject to the leave and travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. He will be a whole-time officer and will not be allowed to take private practice.
Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1914.
Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, experience, etc., and address their application to—

F. W. KENNAWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, Lahore, India.
2044

WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2703

WANTED QUALIFIED MIDWIFE without doctor— for confinement case in July—in Bears-Bears, C. P. Apply to Box. No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED a fully experienced Machine Shop Foreman, must have good knowledge of speeds and feeds and necessary jigs and be capable of rating piece work. Good salary and permanent billet for suitable man.—Apply JESSOP & CO., LD., 93 Clive Street, Calcutta. 2045

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.
Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs. 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.
For further particulars apply to
THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a leading Life Assurance Company.
One CLERK capable to control Office correspondence; salary from 40 to 70 according to qualifications.
Four CANVASSERS on good salary and commission. None without previous experience need apply. "INSURANCE" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2717

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN for the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly Junction to take personal charge of some 18 K.W. D.C. units, with Steam and petrol plant also Electric Lighting and Fan Installations. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply ELECTRICAL AND SIGNAL ENGINEER, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly, before May 31st. 2089

WANTED A COMPETENT MISTRY, honest and hardworking, able to read plans, set out works, supervise the construction of buildings. An English knowing will be preferred.
Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
2710 301, Hornby Road.

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.
Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.

J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona.
2040

BURMA RAILWAY—Locomotive and Carriage Department.—LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply, stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2076

GAYA JAIL PRESS.—WANTED for six months, possibly permanently, the services of a practical and experienced Engineer, with a knowledge of electrically driven printing machinery. Salary Rs. 150 per month rising, in case the post is made permanent, by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200, with free quarters or an allowance of Rs. 30 per month in lieu.
Wanted also for six months, the services of an electrician on Rs. 60 per month.
Apply by June 1st with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating age, qualifications, experience, etc.

JOHN MULVANY, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 20th May, 1914. 2648

WANTED.

WANTED.—ACTIVE PARTNER with Rs. 5,000 to work up profitable agency lines bringing Rs. 2-300 per month. Apply to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2714

WANTED, preferably in fort, by two Bachelors small unfurnished suite or two rooms with verandah, entirely separate.
Apply to Box No. 614, Advt. Depot., "Bombay Chronicle." 2715

WANTED 2 experienced ACCOUNT CLERKS salary Rs. 25 to 30 P. M. for service at Poona.
Both appointments are to the Temporary Establishment.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
2716 Lake Whiting District.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LIGHT CAR two-seated £100 no offers. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2689

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

FOR SALE—Gentleman leaving for England offers for sale his Motor Car "CLAIMANT BAYARD" at reasonable price. 10-12 H.P., Open Body. Torpedo shape. Apply to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

FOR SALE at Mahableshwar. Offers are invited for the purchase of 3 acres and 30 gunthas of a building site Survey No. 236, central situation adjoins 'Glendale,' 'Woodland,' and 'The Craig,' on the road to Government House. For particulars apply to

Messrs. ADURJEE BROS.,
General Merchants,
2611 Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st JUNE, 1914, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be slightly altered.
For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914. 262

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HORMASJI JEHANGIR RANDELIA and DORABJI JEHANGIR RANDELIA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or shop standing thereon situate lying and being at the Corner of Meadows Street and Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 54 New No. 4894, Old Survey No. 1346 and New Survey No. 9448 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A Ward No. 1111 Street Nos. 81 at 85 and 1-3 Meadows Street and Tamarind Lane and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Esquire but now of Hamabai daughter of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit on or towards the East by the property of Jerbai widow of Nanabhoy Framji Davar and on or towards the West by the said Meadows Street and which said premises are in the occupation of Mr. F. Cornaglia as tenant of the said Vendors.

Dated this 25th day of May 1914.
BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
2709 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Empire Bank, Limited, will be held at its registered Office, 17-19, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., to give their asent or otherwise to the resolution of the Shareholders of the Bank removing the reserve liability of Rs. 15 per share and reducing the nominal value of the shares to Rs. 10 each.

By order of the Board,
HEREDIA & CO.,
2711 Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES ON THE PUBLIC ROAD BETWEEN SANTA CRUZ AND ERLA PARLA, OPPOSITE THE DHARAMSALA AND NEXT TO CHUNAM KILN.

H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamali Haji Mahomed and others *vs.* Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., The Receiver, appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Verkas land with a dwelling house thereon, situate on the western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Diwankhani, situate at Mowje Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Thana fronting on the western side of the public road, leading to Andheri, near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas, the revenue payable for the same is Re. 1 (one per Bigha) and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pot No. 1. Revenue Rs. 4-4, including the local fund and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public road, and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that, salt batty ground.

The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 23, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khalakdina and Haji Joosubhoy Essa Kapadia, the executors of the Will of Cassum Poonja deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following landed property on the premises on TUESDAY, 2nd day of June, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (of which the Khoja Soonat Jamat are the Fazandars) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2878 and Street Nos. 235-237 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sir Tharia Topan and now belonging to Dattoo Hassam, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and on the West by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT D'LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. SUBNIS & GOREGAOKER Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Parvatibai widow of Vishnu Muktaji Kamble under and by virtue of the power of Sale given to her under the Deed of Mortagee dated the 23rd January 1913, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Kondaji Vithoba Bodke Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 1/9 Square Yards or thereabouts forming part of the land bearing New Survey No. 1/3442 and entered in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 7125 and Street No. 7 and bounded on the East by the Railway Compound on the West by the property of Haji Jawad on the North by a public passage and on the South by Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office in Medows Street or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th May, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY TUESDAY, THE 26TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 53, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, lathe machine with accessories, monument bicycle, rich engravings, table ornaments, flower vases, single and double bedsteads clothes and gown presses, bedroom, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rocking chairs, mirror doors, single and double almirahs, rich carpets, jardiniers, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of P. H. Adams, Esquire, and others.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 29TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY the 29th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Reay House" opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture (some pieces by John Roberts) comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, handsome sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, London, in perfect order, solid brass and iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses mirror door single and double almiras, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, set of encyclopaedia, clothes basket, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, rich glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Kingston, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 53 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENNESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, rapeseed, wheat, harda, tilly, jawari, G. nutseeds, gunny C. P. goods, Iron weights, caster seeds, wooden cradle, old papers, silk thread, empty drums, iron safe, coir ropes, grocery, moha flowers, Jagree salt, empty casks, curry powder, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweeping and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT PAREL LALWADI NEAR DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Tribhuwandass Parmanandas and Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.), the undermentioned very valuable Landed Property, on account and at risk of the mortgagor Narsey Virji Mehta and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91 New No. 1658 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by another property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the West by a Gulli on or towards the North by a Public passage and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. 1A.A. and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office Prince Building Meadow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Fort, BOMBAY.

GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA

The Queen of Indian Singers who was prevented from leaving for Europe owing to the desertion of her musicians at the last moment and has consequently been obliged to postpone her European Tour, will give a Concert on

Wednesday 27th May
At 9-30 S. T.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2, & 1.
PLAN AND TICKET AT THE THEATRE.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd

are the very last days that

ALASTOR

may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All readings strictly confidential.

Terms to suit all classes.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES

in association with

BANDMANN-RICKARDS VARIETY CIRCUIT.

COMMENCING

Friday 29th May

Friday 29th May

THE HOUSE OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.

Sunday first Show 7 p.m.

TIP-TOP PROGRAMME.

KING OF THE PERCH

GRAUS BROS.

GRAUS BROS.

One of the most Sensational Turns ever performed on a Music Hall stage.

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL

The Australian Nightingale

MARIE QUINTRELL

The Operatic Soprano

THE ELECTRIC SPARK

SELMA BRAATZ

SELMA BRAATZ

DOES WONDERS

The Greatest Lady Juggler in the World Assisted by MADAM BRAATZ.

OUR STAR FILMS

THE MIRROR OF DEATH

OUR COMEDY

TURKEY TROT TOWN

Prices of admission to 1st Show:—

Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6, 4. and Boxes Rs. 10.

ADMISSION TO 10 P.M.

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3 and 2, Dress Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15. Back Seats 8 as. 6 as. & 4 as. Children half prices to Stall Circles and 8 as. seats to 1st show only.

NOTICE.

Every Saturday until further notice there will be no **10** o'clock Show. But instead there will be a MATINEE at **4-30** and the usual show **6-30.**

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 Twice Nightly. **10**

SELMA BRAATZ

The World Renowned Lady Juggler.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

FERRY CORWEY

AND

STAVORDALE

QUINTETTE.

FRIDAY NEXT.

Miss CLEO PEEL

Soubrette and Commedienne.

Miss MARY GODWIN

The vere Popular Soubrette and Dancer.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at **6-30**: Variety at **10** p. m

DAN CLIFFORD

MISS JESSIE WILTON

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

PARTS 3-4-5 and 6.

Wednesday 27 th

MARCEL AND BELL.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:

M. CAVELETTI

57, Watson annexe,

APOLLO BUNDER.

VICTORY

A stirring Naval Battle Drama

To-Night! AT THE ***To-Night!***

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Produced with the co-operation of

THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, AERIAL CORPS AND MARINES.

Five Thrilling Reels. 7,000 Feet Long.

A THOUSAND THRILLS MADE POSSIBLE WHICH A MILLION RUPEES COULD NOT PURCHASE.

THERE'S A FIFTY-MILE Hydroplane flight over land and sea.

THERE'S A GREAT BATTLE between a warship and a fort, in which the fort is completely destroyed by a bomb.

THERE'S A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE in which an American warship assisted by an aeroplane, sinks 3 gun boats.

THERE'S A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY running all through.

IT'S A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION! COME & SEE IT FOR YOURSELVES!

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

Charni Road. Time and Prices as Usual. Telephone No. 1271.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs: a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America. his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED

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HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

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R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

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Free! Free!! Free!!!

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HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

30/3 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The weather has been dry except in Burma and south of the Peninsula.

The chief falls reported are:—Yamethin and Monywa one inch; Maymyo, Chaibassa and Cochin one and a half; Kodaikanal one.

The weather remains slightly unsettled over the Bay and conditions are becoming unstable over large parts of the country.

Forecasts.—Decrease of rainfall in Burma, increase in the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th May, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and in defect at most stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan—Skies are moderately clouded. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Hyderabad records 0.51 inches of of rain during a thunderstorm. Sikies are lightly to moderately clouded Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Poona Belgaum and Hyderabad. At Hyderabad night temperature is in defect owing to the rainfall.

General Remarks—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain in Malabar. Local rain due to thunderstorms have fallen also in south Hyderabad.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and a few thunderstorms in the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 25th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	57	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	96.3	81.0	..	11	55	0.60
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	117.6	83.7	47	..	1.86	0.04
Rawalpind	106.3	71.0	29	..	16.48	5.27
Lahore	113.2	76.2	37	..	5.62	1.35
Sirsa	114.3	78.8	31	..	3.01	0.46
Ambala	109.7	80.1	40	..	5.62	—0.71
Delhi	109.8	81.6	50	..	2.62	—1.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.1	85.4	43	..	1.49	—0.72
Mainpuri	112.7	86.4	42	..	3.37	0.59
Jhansi	112.6	83.0	23	..	1.82	—0.31
Cawnpore	109.8	83.3	49	..	2.67	0.34
Allanabad	109.9	84.7	41	..	3.55	1.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	123.1	81.8	65	..	2.45	1.06
Karachi	88.2	78.0	87	..	2.11	0.48
Ajmer	110.6	82.2	34	..	2.78	0.81
Jaipore	114.2	85.1	15	..	1.08	—0.96
Kotah	113.4	87.6	23	..	1.62	—0.01
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.8	78.0	77	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	87.7	80.2	83	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	85.3	78.3	89	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	108.1	74.6	76	..	0.17	—0.51
Bhavnagar Pa	109.6	80.2	77	..	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.9	81.2	72	..	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	111.7	79.7	76	..	0.05	0.47
Deesa	113.6	78.3	69	..	0.19	—0.48
Neemuch	112.7	83.0	39	..	0.68	—0.49
Indore	109.1	82.1	50	..	1.09	0.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.9	78.5	40	..	3.02	4.88
Saugor	110.8	79.8	17	..	2.83	—0.07
Hoshangabad	113.6	84.6	62	..	2.52	0.35
Khandwa	112.1	85.4	44	..	1.26	—0.20
Akola	114.3	84.2	36	..	2.10	—0.17
Amraoti	112.0	85.7	32	..	3.02	0.49
Nagpur	112.8	84.6	23	..	5.53	2.13
Chanda	111.5	84.4	28	..	6.50	2.69
Raipur	108 5	85.1	38	..	5.55	2.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.9	81.9	77	..	0.15	—0.63
Ratnagiri	90 9	82.9	72	..	0.06	—0.91
Mormugao	91.9	81.9	77	..	0.38	—2.16
Karwar	89.6	82.2	76	..	0.20	—3.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	112.3	79.8	51	..	1.40	—0.03
Ahmednagar	107.1	80.4	55	..	0.89	—1.29
Poona	101.2	74.7	67	..	0.21	—2.01
Sholapur	109.6	81.1	50	..	0.28	—2.45
Bijapur	105.4	76.0	64	..	0.44	—2.43
Belgaum	91.3	70.6	73	..	2.99	—3.62
Aurangabad	109.1	80.5	56	..	0.04	—2.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.2	85.4	24	..	0.91	—2.08
Hyderabad	103.9	69.7	71	0.51	2.53	—1.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.9	80.5	87	0 19	2.85	—5.60
Calicut	91.7	81.5	81	0.01	8.35	—7.76
Cochin	91.5	76.9	91	1.70	15.25	—9.04
Colombo	86.8	77.7	89	0.11	47.28	0.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE						
Masulipatam	95.8	84.2	71	..	2.75	—5.71
Pellary	104.7	77.1	58	..	1.40	—3.45
Cuddapha	106.3	77.8	60	..	5.59	—0.98
Madras	100.2	83.4	72	..	30.79	8.87
Bangalore	90.6	70.8	73	..	7.05	—1.69
Coimbatore	98.2	76.8	67	..	5.51	—3.90
Trichinopoly	105.9	83.2	58	..	12.47	—1.24
Negapatam	102.5	82 2	76	..	54.91	23.10

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th May 1914 was 29 995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.784
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.9
Dew Point	..	76.4
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.723
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	91.9
Minimum do do	..	82.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW,WNW,W
Movement of Wind do	..	miles 136
Fall of Rain	.. inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	..	0.00
Do. do. year	..	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	..	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth in Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth in Sill.
	May	h m	ft. in	May	a m	ft in
M	25	m 11 1 / 11 a	23 0 / 25 10	25	m 4 57 / 5 40 a	15 10 / 19 8
Tu	26	m / a	23 3 / 25 10	26	m 5 30 / 6 28 a	15 7 / 19 8
W	27	m 0 5 / 1 4 a	25 8 / 28 3	27	m 6 4 / 7 6 a	15 7 / 19 10
Th	28	m 0 43 / 1 41 a	25 8 / 28 1	28	m 6 39 / 7 43 a	15 0 / 20 1
F	29	m 1 23 / 2 21 a	25 5 / 27 9	29	m 7 15 / 8 22 a	16 9 / 20 0
S	30	m 2 7 / 3 4 a	25 1 / 27 4	30	m 7 55 / 9 0 a	15 7 / 20 9
Sun	31	m 2 59 / 3 51 a	24 9 / 26 11	31	m 8 43 / 10 11 a	17 8 / 19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 23 (Saturday)	..	6h. 2m	.. 7h 8 m.	
26 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 9 m.	
.. 27 (Wednesday)	..	6h. 2m.	.. 7h. 9 m	
.. 28 (Thursday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h 10 m.	
.. 29 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 11m.	
.. 30 (Sunday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 11m.	
.. 31 (Monday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 11m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 25th 8h 4·8m. a.m.; First Quarter June 1st 7h. 32·0m. p.m., Full Moon, 8th, 10h. 4·8 m. a. m.; Last Quarter. 15th 7h 50·0 p m.

"SATI" AT SAIDPUR.

GHASTLY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIDOW.

Mr. J. C. Sen Gupta writes as follows to the "Statesman" from Saidpur under date May 19:—

It appears that quite a new spirit has arisen among the girlhood of the Bengali race. Bengal has of late witnessed with astonishment akin to a feeling of reverence and admiration a number of cases of self-immolation of tender Bengali girls. It is with a feeling of sorrow, admiration and reverence that I have to pen an account of the heroic sacrifice of yet another tender Bengali girl at this little prosaic railway town of Saidpur on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway—the tragic denouement of a brave tender life disconsolate with the burden of widowhood but 6 days old. In fact it is a case of *Sattee*.

The girl Sarajoo Bala—the daughter of a respectable Vaidya gentleman of Senhati in Khulna—was married only about a couple of months back to the only son of Babu J. N. Ray Choudhury (Head Clerk of the Railway Police Superintendent's Office), Saidpur Jogen Babu and his family were down with small-pox, which, however, claimed a victim on the 13th instant, in Jogen Babu's only son (the husband of the girl) all others recovering.

The terrible blow was too much for the girl, who, though tender in years, realised but too truly what a lifelong widowhood meant for her.

The whole town was startled yesterday afternoon to hear that the young girl eluding the vigilance of her guardians had wrapped her body with several pieces of cloth saturated in kerosene oil and had secured them with cords round her body and set fire to them at about 12 o'clock.

The girl was found standing wrapped in flames by some neighbours. Medical help was called in, but the girl piteously cried to the attendants to let her alone. She was convinced, she said, that death was her only happiness. It was wonderful to see and feel the grit, determination, and sublime courage of the tender girl who remained calm and collected under the stress of unusual suffering. She was ultimately overcome by the intense agony of her closing hours. Her condition drew tears from our eyes. She expired at 6-20 a.m., this morning. The disconsolate grief of a loving young girl for her dead husband and the idea of devotion suggested by this act of self-immolation is deserving of the highest respect.

The funeral pyre was strewn with flowers and a large number followed the hearse to the cremation ground.

The whole town of Saidpur offer their profound sympathy to the bereaved families. May the noble soul of the brave tender and devoted girl find eternal peace at the foot of God.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CONCESSION TO BENGAL MAHOMEDANS.

In the terms of the policy enunciated in the Resolution of the Home Department dated the 15th July, published in the "Gazette of India" of the 18th idem, it has now been laid down by the Government of Bengal that in view of the remarkable progress in education made of late years by the Mahomedan community one-third of the ministerial appointments in Government offices in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshai Divisions, excluding the Darjeeling District, and in the Presidency Division should be reserved for Mahomedans. In other districts of the Presidency the proportion should correspond approximately to the percentage of population represented by Mahomedans.

During Lord Curzon's regime a similar percentage was reserved for Europeans and Members of the Domiciled Commpnity.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

MR. ASQUITH AND PARTICIPATION BY GREAT BRITAIN.

At the House of Commons on May 5, the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary) and Mr. John Burns (President of the Board of Trade), received a deputation of members, representing all the parties in the House, who asked the Government to reverse its decision not to participate officially in the Panama Exhibition, says the "Manchester Guardian". A memorial on the subject signed by 366 members of the House was recently presented to the Prime Minister.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Allen Baker.

THE VIEWS OF THE DEPUTATION.

Sir Alfred Mond said he had found in the course of a recent visit to America that the reasons for this country not taking part had been misunderstood, and a great deal of bad feeling was being created. The refusal had been looked upon in the United States as an attempt to get even with them because of the dispute about the Panama tolls, and also as an attempt to snub the United States in the celebration of what they considered to be their greatest achievement—the opening of the Panama Canal. He had ascertained from a higher authority that nothing would give the President and Congress more pleasure than if our Government reversed its decision, an act which would be regarded as some recognition of the recent tariff reduction in the United States and the stand taken by President Wilson on the Hague Arbitration Treaty. He pointed out that our self-governing Dominions were being represented. He believed that the business community was now more willing to send exhibits than it was previously, and would be still more willing if the Government gave its official patronage. The celebration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and America was approaching, and the expenditure of £100,000 was unimportant in view of the necessity of doing nothing to injure the present friendly relations.

The improtance of the Panama Canal in the expansion of British trade was urged by Mr. Hayes Fisher, who said that Manchester and Liverpool would be actually nearer to the markets opened up than Chicago and St. Louis.

Mr. G. Barnes, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. T. Lough, Sir Robert Balfour, and other members also spoke. and it was explained that what it chiefly asked for is a Government pavilion with official exhibits, similar to the pavilions erected by the self-governing Dominions.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister, in reply, promised to convey to the Cabinet, with whom the ultimate decision rested, both the character of the memorial and the representative signatoris who had made themselves responsible for it. He proceeding: It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the refusal of the Government officially to participate in this Exhibition is intended to have, or has had the character of a slight, or as I think one of the speakers said, a snub to the Government or the people of the United States. The simple proof of that is to be found in this. We did receive from the Government of the United States an invitation to be represented by our Fleet at the opening of the Panama Canal, which is, after all, a much more important matter than the holding of any exhibition, however important, in San Francisco. We responded to that invitation at once, and with the utmost cordiality. The British Navy, I am glad to say, will be adequately and worthily represented, and we shall give in that way the strongest and most significant proof we possibly could to the Government of the United States of our hearty congratulations on the completion of this great work, in which all the nations of the world— and, not least, we ourselves—benefit, and of our continued desire to maintain, and if possible to improve, the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between the two English-speaking nations. I am perfectly certain that the Government of the United States understand that that is our position, and that they do not in the least view our attitude in this matter as anything but perfectly friendly. I am anxious that that should be clearly understood. It would be a great calamity, as well as an absolute reversal of the truth, if the world should imagine that the question of participation in this Exhibition had anything whatever to do with the maintenance of our friendly and affectionate relations with the people of the United States.

THE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH TRADERS.

The other observation I wish to make is this. These exhibitions, of course, are admirable things, but they have been multiplied in recent years all over the world to an extent which, if you regard the obligation to participate as auniversal obligation, imposes really a very great strain, and in many respects a very great burden upon British trade. All persons connected with trade in this country will bear me out when I say that. We took the best steps we could to ascertain whether the leading representatives of trade in this country were or were not anxious to participate in this Exhibition, and we received very little response. You may take it from me that so far as my information goes there has not been expressed to the Board of Trade or the Government anything in the nature of a general or widespread desire on the part of the trade of this country to take part in this Exhibition. Indeed, that has, I think, been admitted to-day, and all that is now asked is that the Government should itself erect or occupy a pavilion, with perhaps some purely official exhibit, such as Government products or experiments, such as town-planning —which is a totally different thing from a general representation of British trade and industry. I suppose that could only be taken as a complimentary manfestation of good feeling and good will. (Hear hear.) That I understand to be the whole extent to which you ask us to go. That to some extent clears the ground. I wish to make these two points clear, as there is some kind of suspicion abroad that the Government lagged behind public opinion in this country, and have not shown themselves ready to meet in every possible way the natural desire of our American kinsmen that the completion of this great work of international importance should receive full recoguition on our part.

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"Two Star"

"Three tar"

"XO" Liqueur.

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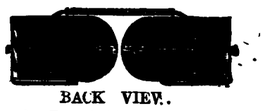

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SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.

Hats, Helmets and Caps.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

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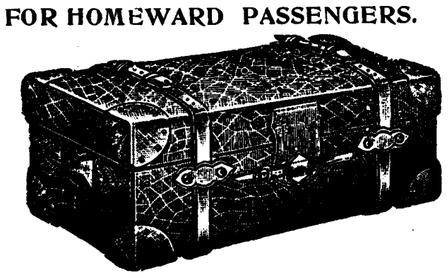
FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



Overland Trunks, Suit Cases, Portmanteau, Gladstone, Kit and Hand Bags made from Genuine Solid Leather. No paste or cardboard is used in the manufacture.

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Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory. Sion, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 25th

24th R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Balfour		Karachi May 22
S.S. Ozarda	Mills		Moulmein May 12
S.S. Orseolo	Chhissey		Venice Apl 21
S.S Palwan	Grant		Jeddah May 15
S.S. Dwarka	King		Busreh May 16
S.S. Uhenfels	Weyhansen		New York Apl. 18
S.S. Elsa	Isaksen		Lourenso Marques May 6
25th S S. Naneric	MacDougall		London Apl.23
S.S. Annan Maru	Hakimura		Kobe

DEPARTURES.

May 25th

S. S. City of Lucknow	Scobie		Marseilles & Liverpoo

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer	Annan Maru	for	Kobe etc
„	Orseolo	for	Calcutta

S. S. India:—The P. & O. Company's steamer India, left Hongkong at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 23rd inst.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Arabia, with the Outward Mails of the 15th inst. left Aden at 4 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S Kawachi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kawachi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 23rd, and the Colombo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the same day.

S. S. Lanaba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Lanaba Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th, and is due here on Thursday, the 28th Inst.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I .S. N. Coy's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, which port she had left on May 12, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiasey, arrived in Larbour on Sunday from Venice, which port she had left on April 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pulwan:—The steamer Pulwan, 2,923 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, which port she had left on May 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 16 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Uhenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain R. Weyhansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, which port she had left on April 18, with a general cargo.

S.S. Elsa:—The steamer Elsa, 2,303 tons Captain I. Isaksen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Lourenso Marques, which port she had left on May 6, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Naneric:—The steamer Naneric, 3,629 tons, Captain S. MacDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on April 23, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Lucknow:—The City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons Captain W. H. Scobie, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Annan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Annan Maru, 1,817 tons Captain T Hakimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Monday, May 25th, 1914.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & B	Schildturm	Steinerl	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & F	Lhupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F.	Pentakota	Stewart	M.M. & Co
H.	Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K
I.	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S K
N	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
O	Badrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
P.	Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Barjora	Connor	M. M. & Co
/	Netherly Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
	Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
6	Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7	Silverdale	Mc.Leod	D. N. & Sons
8	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
	Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
12 & 13	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
14	Dwark	King	M. M. & Co
15	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
16	Kasara	Gullener	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Malay Maru	Bukawa	O. S. K

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co

M. W. O D.

Ujina	bbott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K.
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfied	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Elsa	Isaksen	
Ferrara	Feathers	S. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N Co
Naneric	McDougall	K. N. & Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T M. & Co
Ombra	T omas	K. N. & Co
Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
Orseolo	Chhissey	V. S. N & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamsr
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Sot nta	Davis	S. O. & Co.
Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Snoostri.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Uhenfels	Weyhan.on	W. & A G. & Co.
S City of Lucknow	Scobie	

EXPORTS.

May 25, 1914.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lcknow (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 4,017 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 12 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduk; 10 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 25 bales cow hides, 5 bales sheep skins, 34 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso (s) 3,775 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s) 440 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 600 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, 3,999 groundnuts, 15,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Penhallow (s) 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 50 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mohomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schildturm (s) 796 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 4,115 cwts. bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 1,070 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 165 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR GHENT.

Schildturm (s) 330 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 770 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s) 630 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 pot lemon grass oil, Allen Brothers and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Solfels (s) 6 pots rosa oil, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels (s) 220 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.; 2,900 cwts. gingilly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 2,194 cwts. myrabollums, S. Cooverji and Co.; 990 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Wachtfels (s) 1,160 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Chattou (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 55 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.; 487 cwts. myrabollums, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician (s) 205 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 116 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 375 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 104 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Habsburg (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg (s) 300 cwts. gum alibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Habsburg (s) 25 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale (s) 1,044 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 350 tons old iron and steel, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 802 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 200 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 157 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 87 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 10 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 375 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Okhla from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—5,133 bags 63 mocras rice, 367 bags coffee, 139 bales twine, 993 bundles coir yarn, 33 bags cutchoora, 28 cases indigo, 675 bags 212 bundles cocoanuts, 23 bundles 2,465 bags 1,070 robbins copra, 2 bundles horns, 6 cases 3 bundles 112 bags hides, 5 bundles brass plates, 5 bundles copper plates, 10 casks boiled oil, 10 casks linseed oil, 5 cases 5 bags 10 jethas mica, 106 bales paper, 14 bags c. seed, 1,091 bags b. nuts, 2,810 bags betelnuts, 26 bundles 22 bags 65 robbins cardamoms, 3 bags cardamom seed, 25 bags myrabolums, 163 bags turmeric, 1,444 bags ginger. 646 bags pepper, 4 packages provisions, 100 tins 49 cases 625 chests tea, 100 bags poonac, 6 bundles wool.

S. S. Birchfield from Cardiff, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—5,872 tons coal.

S. S. Netherby Hall from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—3 bales twine, 250 bundles buckets, 2 cases locks, 320 tons coal, 50 kegs 60 casks borax, 25 bags 60 kegs bicarbonate soda, 900 casks china clay, 15 boxes 3 packages clocks, 45 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 21 cases copper plates, 295 barrels coal tar, 514 barrels pitch, 184 boxes window glass, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 94 drums oil, 25 drums sperm oil, 30 hogsheads 50 cases ale and stout, 25 cases gin, 30 cases rum, 696 cases 5 hogsheads whisky, 1 hogshead 70 cases wine, 1 drum 250 casks 45 cases 1,852 kegs paints and colours, 17 cases 471 bales paper, 1,095 boxes 629 cases 15 bales 31 packages soap, 60 cases provisions, 10 drums 10 barrels grease, 244 bales 101 cases cotton yarn, 1,577 bales 1,485 cases cotton goods, 8 cases linen goods, 27 bales 1 case canvas, 1 bale cotton and artificial silk goods, 11 cases 14 bales woollen goods.

S. S. Naneric from Middlesborough and London, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—350 cases sulphuric acid, 100 cases nitric acid, 100 cases hydrochloric acid, 500 casks cement, 2 cases locks, 60 cases beer, 6 casks resin, 43 drums coal tar, 3,645 drums 2,321 packages 42 casks 28 kegs 1 case paints, 355 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 4 cases soap, 70 drums grease.

HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.

A SERIES OF STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER TALKS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE OBTAINS GOLDEN OPINION FROM ALL CLASSES OF READERS.

By Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

CONTENTS:—He can who thinks he can—Getting aroused—Education by absorption—Freedom at any cost—What the world owes to dreamers—The spirit in which you work—Responsibility develops power—An overmastering purpose—Has your vocation your unqualified approval?—Stand for something—Happy, if not, why not—Originality—Had money, but lost it—Sizing up people—Does the world owe you a living?—What has luck done for you?—Success with a flaw—Getting away from poverty.

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BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

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2489

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 25th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 16 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE

The Market is quiet but steady with very little business doing either way.

We quote:—

	s	d.
Banks Selling—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, August	1	3 31-32
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5-32
„ „ forward, June	1	4 ⅛ to 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169¼
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		141½
„ Shanghai		190
„ Japan		150¼

BULLION.

On Saturday Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 5/16 for ready and 26 7/16 for forward. The Local Market opened easier but has improved a little during the day. Business has been very moderate.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	11	0
1st Settlement	76	11	0
2nd Settlement	76	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd. May 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	31	36,535
B. B. & C. I. Railway	44	53,197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a seasaw state to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-12 declined to Rs. 95-11 but finally closed at Rs. 95-11-6 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the next settlement stood about annas three in.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day but at the close it assumed some strength.

David stood unchanged at Rs. 487½ and Nazulbhai at Rs. 446½.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,030 but at the close improved to Rs. 1,045.

Kohinoors stood unchanged at Rs. 732½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,020.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 207½, Crescent at Rs. 106½, Finlay at Rs. 295, and Swan at Rs. 247½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 78 and Deferred at Rs. 141.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 228.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares were placed at Rs. 153.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,620.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Active Market, steady at the decline. Considerable general selling on clearing weather. Later, continued long liquidation of new crops. There is an unconfirmed rumour current that the National Ginners' Association reports condition 76 per cent." (New York):—"Market advanced on short covering and buying on Market failing to decline further. Fair weather predicted Texas." Our travelling man wires from Oklahoma:—"Weather clear and warm," and from Texas:—"We think the damage done to the crop cannot be overcome."

Gruning:—"Declined owing to a good deal of speculative cotton having been pressed for sale. Market expects more favourable weather reports."

Hornby Homelryk:—"Reaction short-lived. Position too strong. Crop has a poor start. Monster crop indispensable. May see some fluctuations, but in the long run the tendency will be upwards."

Contrary to general expectation, and in spite of weather reports being more favourable the American Market closed steadier and a few points higher on Saturday. Spot cotton in New York recovered 10 points of the previous day's decline. It is difficult to foretell the immediate course of the Market. If there is anything in the rumour regarding the National Ginners' estimate of the condition being 76 per cent., we are not likely to see much decline.

The Local Market opened quiet but steady with rates much the same as on Saturday morning. To-day was the settlement day for May contracts, and we give below the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the settlement. Very little business has been done for June or July delivery. For new crop, good Broach March closes at Rs. 284, fully good Bengal January at Rs. 214 and fine Khamgaon-Akola January at Rs. 248. A small business has been done.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" under date 8th May, 1914:—

Really, there seems to be no cause for any great change in prices of cotton; we are now in the quiet season for news, and, it seems, in the quiet season for speculative competition. The large sales at Liverpool attract some attention, and sometimes the obvious deduction is made that shorts are covering. But who are the shorts? Not so much spinners, who are assured, as those who have contracted to supply the spinners. There is some difference of opinion about bear interests, both generally and at the particular time. Taking an average all round the market is not very well sold, and spinners and manufacturers can hardly be bears unless they have orders booked. A small or moderate amount of orders necessitates immediate provision for them, so that it is only the minority booked far ahead that can be seriously short. Perhaps we are apt to exaggerate the extent to which spinners and manfacturers go in for bear speculation, for certainly it is the fact that many of them are shy of accepting considerable orders when it would be too late to cover in Liverpool. And perhaps there is something in the contention that the market is always overbrought in cotton and yarn; this, of course, would not necessarily prevent a minority from being underbought.

It is not encouraging to find manufacturers ready with deliveries before they are due, and especially when their customers are wishful to defer delivery till after contract time. The accounts of the market are poor to-day, and it seems that the business from India, though it is but scrappy in comparison with what has gone before, is still more important than anything else. Calcutta and Madras are markets particularly mentioned for shirtings, and perhaps there is not any market that is doing much in light goods. Some makers, indeed, are wishing that they had sold when they had the chance. We do not have favourable reports to-day of China and the rest, and it is a depressing circumstance that the home trade and other markets are slow in taking up goods on order. Perhaps the dullness is exaggerated after the comparative activity of recent weeks, but certainly there are few cheerful reports to-day.

Spinners want to hear that all looms are going, for them their position would be automatically relieved; it has improved so far, but the present volume of demand is not sufficient to carry the good work further.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	194	184	..	Ready
M. G. Gengals	..	216	207	197	.. „
M.G. Scind-Punjab	..	..	203	193	.. „
M.G. Khandeish	..	..	210	200	.. „
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	..	254	..	.. „
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	251	..	.. „
M.G. Yeotmahl	..	..	244	..	.. „
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	..	..	237	..	.. „
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	221	213	.. „
Do.	..	..	..	..	.. „
M.G. Amraoti	..	..	227	..	.. „
M.G. Broach	..	..	272	268	266 „
Do.	..	..	..	..	.. „
M.G. Muttia	..	..	206	194	.. „
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	254 „
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	253 „
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	249 „
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	..	275 „
M.G. Miraj	..	..	..	..	.. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.18plus2
J.J.	7.02 „ 2
J.A.	6.99 „ 1
A.S.	6.86 „ 1
S.O.	6.67 „ 2
O.N.	6.58 „ 2
N.D.	6.51 „ 2
D.J.	6.49 „ 2
J.F.	6.48 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pessi 35 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Delhi May	5	15	3	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	0	R T

Rapeseed.—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Caw pore	9	10	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	14	0	R T

Teelseed.—The Market is quiet,

Quotation —	Rs.	a	p.
35 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	4	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	10	5	0	B. T.
May	10	15	6	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	34	8	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m on Saturday.

Cotton	16,926 Bales.
Wheat	9 772 Cwts.
Linseed	12,140 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6,917 „
Gingellyseed	478 „
Poppyseed	299 „
Groundnuts	2,002 „
Castorseed	5,888 „
Rice	2,420 „
Myrabollams	5,057 „
Cottonseed	22,973 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	1,720 „
Jowar	14,543 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	95 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The Calcutta share market to-day was quiet. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Baraboni 13½; Ghusick and Musha 14½; Cum Div. Imperial 8½; Marine 17½; Phularitand 5 7/8; Raneegunge 22; Titulmari 9¾.

Tea,—Lohagar 26; Phaskowa 98 (ex divi.).

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samel Montagu & Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 7th May:—

GOLD.

About £650,000, arrived in the form of bar gold, for which the enquiry for the Continent was rather keen. The price rose on the 5th instant to 77-9 7/8 per ounce standard. It has not been fixed so high since October 16th 1909, when it was quoted 77/10.

The shipment to India is about £200,000.

The following receipts were notified by the Bank of England:—

May 2nd. £10,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

May 4th. £145,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

A withdrawal of £45,000.in sovereigns for the Continent was reported on May 4th, making the net influx notified during the week £110,000.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been singularly quite; very little amounts have been offering, but the demand has been even smaller than the supply.

On May 1st, the quotation eased 1/16d. to 27 3/16d. for cash and for two months delivery, and remained at that figure until yesterday, when 1/16d. was shed.

To-day, the quotation fell ¼d.

On Tuesday, more freedom was felt in dealing, for the market was in the rather curious position of receiving both buying and selling orders on the same day from the Indian Bazaars and also from the Far East.

The period has now arrived when the cessation of Maxican supplies will begin to be felt. Consignments of silver from Mexico City which left just before the interruption of railway communication have been interned at Vera Cruz ever since, awaiting, shipment via New York to this country. The s. s. Esperanza, which, in the ordinary way would have taken this silver on board, was engaged in the more pressing duty of removing refugees from places of danger.

The production of Mexico ceased with the removal of a portion of the rails between the metropolis and Vera Cruz, and will remain in abeyance until public confidence, as well as facility for transit, is restored.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 4th instant showed an increase of 35 lakhs in the Note Circulation, and an increase of 100 lakhs in the holding of Silver Rupees. The total of Gold held in India shows a reduction of 60 lkhs.

The stock in Bombay has fallen from £350,000. to £240.000., whilst the upcountry offtake is increased from 100 to 225 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,745,000. in sycee or currency,—an increase of £80,000—and of £75,000 in bars the same as last week.

The production of silver in Canada was. 31,750, 618 ounces in 1913, as compared with 31,955,560. ounces in the preceding year—a decrease of 204.942 ounces.

During the month of April, the important announcement was made that the Syndicate had completed the realization of its stock. The effect upon the market is reflected by the gradual firming up of the price, which was fixed at 26 13/16d. on the 1st April, and 27¼d. on the 30th., the lowest and highest quotations respectively of the month. Statistics for April are appended:—

Highest Price, 27.1/4 cash, 27 1/4 2 months.

Lowest Price, 26 13/16 cash, 26 13/16 2 months.

Average Price, 26.958 cash, 26,963 2 months.

On two days there was a premium of 1/16d. on forward delivery. On the remaining 22 days, quotations were identical for both deliveries.

No shipment of silver has been made this week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are ¼d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 1, 27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 months.
May 2,27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 months.
May 4,27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 months.
May 5, 27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 months.
May 6, 27 1/8 cash, 27 1/8 2 months.
May 7, 27 cash, 27 2 months.

Average for the week, 27.145 cash, 27,145 2 months.

Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9 7-8.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

THE INEXPLICABLE NIGHTINGALE.

The nightingale is almost absolutely English. It is unknown in Ireland, practically unknown in Wales, and there are only a few instances of its occurrence in Scotland. Even in England it is strictly limited. North of Yorkshire it is as rare as it is in Scotland, nor does it extend its range west of the Severn or into Cornwall. That it should not go far into the south-west might be easy to understand, simply because of the heat, which might make some difference in the food supply; but why should it go no further north than Shropshire and Yorkshire when it breeds freely in Denmark and Sweden? Why is it that you can almost draw a straight line in some counties, such as Somerset beyond which the nightingale will not go and within which you may be sure of meeting it? . . . It will not be interfered with, nor can it be attracted from one locality to another. It will not alter or modify its habits to gratify experimenters. There is the well-known case on record of Sir John Sinclair, who, early in the last century, an old commentator on White's "Selborne" informs us, bought a number of nightingale's eggs from a dealer in Covent Garden and put them in robins' nests on his estate in Scotland. The young birds were duly hatched out and were seen after they were fledged, but no nightingales came back to the estate the next season.—"Spectator."

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—May 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Browne, Edgehill, Avisawella, a son.

WHITTLESEA—May 9th, at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, wife of C. H. Whittlesea, Kamarhati, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KABRAJI—NAGARWALA—On May 22, 1914, at Bombay, Zid K. N. Kabraji, Bombay District Police, to Sherene, daughter of the late Mr. Edulji Rustamji Nagarwala, of Ahmednagar.

DEATHS.

MEANA—At his residence, Orient House, Wodehouse Road, on 24th May, 1914, Don Joseph Meana, Consul General of Spain, aged 69 years.

OAKLEY—May 11th, at 4, Collin Lane, Charles Allen Oakley, late of Ganges Jute Mill, Howrah, aged 33 years.

WALTERS—May 10th, at Calcutta, William Walters, late Draft Clerk, Appellate Side, High Court (Judicial Dept.), in his 69th year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

High Court, Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Resumed Sitting of the Edwardes Committee, Secretariat, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, (Last Day of Ballot) 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Resumed Sitting of the Edwardes Committee, Secretariat, 8 a.m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee of Bombay Corporation, 1-20 p.m.

Resumed Sitting of the Edwardes Committee, Secretariat, 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	6-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C I E, V D Commanding

May 26.

356.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 27th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 28th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 29th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 30th, "C" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 31st, "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m

357.—Bugle Band. Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

358.—Arms. All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-quarters without delay.

359.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No. 7724 Vol J P D'Souza, No. 7725 Vol J P Menzies, No. 7726 Vol C O Strange, No. 7727 Vol J V Castell, No. 7728 Vol J S Thomas, No. 7729 Vol L V D'Souza, No. 7730 Vol R Coutts, No 7731 Vol P Rose, No7732 Vol J H Brown, No. 773 Vol H Rodrigues, No. 7734 Vol W Otter, No. 7735 Vol F S Carrapiett, No. 7736 Vol J Sansman, No. 7737 Vol. F E Aitkins, No. No. 7738 Vol G Cooke, No. 7739 Vol R D'Cruz, No. 7740 Vol C J D'Cunha.

(Sd.) O. T, MacR LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles,

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kin permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G, I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. E. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

1. March ..... "Bavarda" ..... Starke...
2. Overture ....."Light Cavalry" .....Suppe
3. Valse ..... "Comedie d'Amour" ..... Colin
4. Selection ..... "Carmen" ..... Bizet
5. (a) Melodie ....."Un peu d'Amour"...Silesu
(b) Morceawa la Gavotte "Eglantine".Clothilde
7. Selection "The Count of Luxembourg" Lehar
7. Polka do Concert "Les Chanteurs Hongrois" Mischiels

PASSENGERS BY THE MASSILIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Massiiia is due to arrive here about noon on the 26th instant with the following passengers.

Mrs. S R. Christophers, Miss A. Jacobs, Lieut. D. J. Mitchell, Miss Rendell, Miss Soultau.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

May 26.

In accordance with General Staff Officer's No. 850/5/A dated 22nd Instant, Captain the Hon. William Graham, Reserve of Officers, is attach to this Corps for training &c.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light House.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions towards the above School.

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged,	81,103 4 1
The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M, Wadia, ...	100
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., ...	30
Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., ...	25
Messrs. Bume and Reif, ...	25
Messrs. The Standard Oil Coy. of New York, ...	25
Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Ltd., ...	25
Mr. Ratan Tata, ...	25
Messrs Kahn and Kahn, ...	25
Messrs. Turner Hoar and Co., ...	25
H. E. E. P., ...	30
O G. O., ...	20
Mr. Geo. J. Cassic, ...	20
Sums below Rs. 20	150 0-0
t	Rs. 81,658 4 1

FIRE BRIGADE FUND.

The contributions to the Fire Brigade Fund now amount to Rs. 6,400 which is all that is required to give the Force a bonus of one month's pay. The subscription list is now closed. In announcing the following further contributions Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, President of the Corporation, expresses his thanks to subscribers for their generous support:—

Amount perviously acknowledged	Rs.	5 100
Messrs. Jfirjee Khetsi and Co. ...	,,	500
Messrs. Vardhman Jetsi and Co. ...	,,	200
Mr. Khimji Visram	,,	200
Mr. Khimji Damji	,,	100
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. ...	,,	100
Messrs. Abubakar Abdulrehman and Co.	,,	100
Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel	,,	200
Mr. Kooverji Pitamber	,,	100
Messrs. Dharamsi Jetha and Co. ..	,,	100
Total	Rs.	6 400

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, has accepted the Presidentship of the Financial and Advisory Board of the Hindu Division of St John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.

A LECTURE.

Mr. C. Jinarjadas will lecture this evening at 6-30 p.m., on "The Search for Happiness" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21. Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

THE TZAR'S SECOND ROLLS-ROYCE.

Messrs. Rolls-Royce Ltd.'s Indian depot have received information from their Depot in Paris that they have just had the honour of supplying H. I. M. The Czar of Russia with his second Rolls-Royce car. They have also received an order for a 6-Cylinder Rolls-Royce from His Excellency Prince Wladimir Orloff.

EUROPEAN POISONED.

A European named Stanislaus Stephens was found on Sunday in his room at the Prince of Wales Hotel, suffering from sulphuric acid poisoning. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, and is now reported to be progressing favourably. Mr. Stephens was an electrical Engineer employed in the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works at Mahim. A letter in which he bid good-bye to his friends was found in his room.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Dadibai, a Hindu woman, aged seventy, was crossing Hughes Road on Sunday evening when she was knocked down and seriously injured by motor car No. 1894. The woman it appears saw the motor coming along and hesitated in the road. Just then two other motors came up from behind and in attempting to avoid them, she was struck by the first car and knocked down. She was removed to hospital in an unconscious state.

KILLED BY THE MADRAS MAIL.

A shocking accident occured at Musjid Station on Sunday night in which a Multani named Bhojmul Khanechand was run over by the mail train and cut into two. Bhojmul, it appears, was waiting at the station for an up local train to Victoria Terminus at 9-33 p.m. when he jumped down and was crossing the line to go on to the up platform when he was knocked down and run over by the Madras Mail.

CARTRIDGES LOST IN THE SEA.

Some time ago, while the steamer Ula was being unloaded ten cases of quick-firing cartridges fell into the sea and were lost. The cartridges were intended for the use of the garrison in Bombay, and a court has been appointed, to be presided over by Major L. St. H. Morley, 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters, to enquire into the circumstances under which they were lost.

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

This popular artiste, who was to have sailed for Europe by the Anchor Line steamer Elysia on Saturday last, but was prevented from leaving by the desertion of her musicians at the last moment, has consequently had to postpone her European tour. She will give a concert at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday. Her own musicians, who did not accompany her at her two last concerts, have been called to Bombay, and will play for her on Wednesday night. The plan can be seen at the theatre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, will leave the Victoria Terminus for Deolali on the night of June 3rd.

Under the provisions of A.R.I., a Standing Barrack Committee, composed as under, will assemble at such place, date, and time, as the President may appoint, to settle the exact accommodation for the B.V.A. Armoury in the Arsenal:—President, Lt.-Colonel H. Lowther, 95th Russell's Infantry; Members, Lt.-Colonel H. O. Vincent, R.G.A., Lt.-Colonel H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C., offg. A.D.M.S., Bombay Brigade, and the Garrison Engineer, North. Captains R. C. D. Graham, Adjutant, B.V.A., and O. T. McR. Leckie, Adjutant, B.V.R. will attend.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Thirteen attacks and nine deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 94, as compared with 124 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 101 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 3, Mahim 1, Parel 1, Second Nagpada 1, Mahaluxmi 1, Walkeshwar 1, Fanaswadi 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Umarkhandi 1, Chukla 1, and Mandvi 1. On Saturday last in all 1393 rats were caught in the city out of which 54 were found on inspection to be plague stricken. A Ward sent 9, of these latter, B Ward 24, C Ward 17, D Ward 1, E Ward 3, F Ward nil and G Ward nil.

I. O. G. T. CONCERT.

A concert in connection with the Union Lodge No. 9 was held on Saturday at Huntly Lodge, Byculla, when an interesting and varied programme consisting of songs, piano solos, recitations, etc. was gone through very successfully.

At the end of the concert, Mr. W. T. Dunn, Grand Superintendent of the Juvenile Grand Lodge of India, gave a stirring speech, in the course of which he referred to the work which was being done in connection with the noble cause for which the Lodge had has been established. He also asked for the co-operation of all the ladies and gentlemen present, so that the future generations may become strong and able to drive away the enemy of men, women and children—the vice of drink and its concomitants.

DEATH OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.

The death occurred in Bombay on Sunday morning of Don Jose Meana, the Spanish Consul. Don Jose had been suffering from asthma for sometime, and was being attended by Dr. Fraser, who was present when he died.

Before his death, Don Jose requested Dr. Fraser to ask M. Barret, French Consul, to take temporary charge, and M. Barret has cabled to the French and Spanish Governments for permission to act.

Don Jose Meana came out to Bombay in 1906, and had not been back to his native country since. He was contemplating retiring this year, and joining his wife and four children in Spain.

At the funeral yesterday evening at Sewri, all the Foreign Consuls were present, as was also a representative of the Government of Bombay.

A CABINET MINISTER'S REQUIREMENTS.

"What amount of private fortune is adequate to maintain a Cabinet Minister's station in life?" asks "Truth." "Mr. Labouchere took a keen interest in this question, and once introduced a Bill, backed by some friends of advanced views, to enact that the figure should be £400, and that no one with this income should therefore be eligible for a political pension.

"He frequently declared that any gentleman could live on £200 a year; but 'Labby' was a philosopher of the Stoic school, who drank nothing, ate little, and had no luxury but the smoking of the cheapest and worst cigarettes. It is obvious that 'station in life' differs in the case of different persons.

"From the list of directorates given the other night in the House of Commons it is evident that Lord George Hamilton and Lord Balfour of Burleigh must each earn at least £5,000 or £6,000 a year in the City, probably more. Lord Balfour and Lord George Hamilton should either take their pensions, renounce their boards, and live in dignity, or they should, if they prefer the risks and the fees of a chairman's career, give up their pensions on the taxes. How any man who has the choice can hesitate puzzles me. The State pension is at least safe unto death, whereas the best of boards are liable to be captured by critics or broken up by bankruptcy.

"Political pensions are regulated by two modern statutes, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 24 (1835), and 32 and 33 Victoria, c 60 (1869). The Act of William IV., Section 6, runs:—

"And whereas the principle of the regulations for granting allowances of this nature is and ought to be founded on a consideration not only of the services performed by the individual to the State but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain his station in life; be it therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this Act whenever any person shall seek to obtain any one of the pensions before mentioned his application for that purpose shall be made in writing to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to which he shall subscribe his name and which shall contain not only a statement of the services performed by him and the grounds on which such pension is claimed but a specific declaration that the amount of his income from other sources is so limited as to bring him within the meaning and intent of this Act."

AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 25.

The Empire day was celebrated at Mahableshwar at the Hindu Gymkhana with great enthusiasm.

The Chief of Sangli gave an "At Home" and the arrangements were splendid. All the chiefs, princes and leading members of the Hindu community with the ladies of their families were present and all enjoyed the evening most heartily A tennis tournament added to the pleasure of the evening.

The block at mile 415 on the Assam-Bengal Railway has been removed and the usual running of trains been resumed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SWELL BURGLAR COMMITTED.

Raghunath Laxooman, a Kasar, and a native of Ratnagiri, who, putting on the garb and assuming the airs of a high government official on plague duty, recently, during a plague scare, committed housebreaking at Danda a fishing village in Bandra, was on Saturday last, again placed by the police before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate. There being a record of six previous convictions against the accused, he was committed to the Sessions. The full facts of the case have already been reported.

PUNJABI SENT TO JAIL

Pir Mahomed Sikandar Sha, a fierce-looking Punjabi Pathan, is now securely kept under lock and key by the Bandra police.

One evening recently he was walking down the Hill Road attired in a tattered pair of dirty, baggy pyjamas, a ragged shirt and small skull-cap. Mr. New, City Inspector of Police, stopped and questioned him, and, finding that he had no occupation, no money, no friends, no home, he locked him up. On Saturday the goliath was placed before the Magistrate, charged under Sec. 109, C.P.C., with failing to give security for good behaviour for six months, and was committed to prison.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Mahomed Mukdum with the theft, as a servant, of currency notes, cast and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 542, belonging to his employer, Peermahomed Hassan.

The complainant's case was that the accused was employed about a month ago, and on the 12th instant he disappeared with the property. He was arrested next day, when part of the property was found on him. He made a statement and took the police to Koorla, when more property was recovered from an old woman, his relative, to whom he had given it for safe keeping. In all Rs. 409 worth of property was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BOGUS APPOINTMENT.

CHEAT SENT TO PRISON FOR FOUR MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, yesterday Inspector Chapman charged Bapu Sadanand with cheating Yeshwant Harichand, an employee of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company in respect of Rs. 30.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused received the money from the complainant on the promise that he would secure for him a more lucrative appointment in the Government Telegraph Department, by paying it to the cashier, who had the giving of such an appointment. Not seeing the accused and not hearing of the appointment, the complainant grew suspicious and made a complaint to the police and Bapu was arested. Rs. 13 was recovered from him.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Parmanand Dhakji, a Hindu lad, with assaulting P. C. 1552 F., while in the execution of his duty.

The charge aainst the accused was that on Friday last the policeman asked a cart-driver, who had been unloading 'jowlies' in front of the accused's house at Poibowry, Parel, to move on as the road was narrow at the spot, when the accused came up and asked the policeman not to interfere with the cartman. Words passed between the two, and the accused slapped the policeman, whose turban fell. The latter caught the accused and a struggle ensued, when another policeman came up and the accused was arrested.

In view of the fact that the accused was a young man and this was his first offence, he was ordered to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 100, with one surety for the like amount, to appear and receive sentence when called upon to do so at any time with in a period of twelve months, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

NEWSBOYS CHARGED.

SELLING PAPERS IN A PROHIBITED AREA.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, warned and discharged two newspaper boys, who were charged by Inspector Guider with shouting when selling papers in a prohibited area on Sunday. The boys, Ganpat Gungaram and Mahadeo Shivaram, were selling the "Briton."

Mr. H. Brewin said he had obtained permission from the Commissioner of Police for boys to sell his paper in that district after 8 o'clock in the morning, and had complained to that officer of the boys being harassed by the police. On one occasion a police officer thrust his cane down a *chokra's* throat.

Inspector Guider stated to the Court that the Police Commissioner had issued no orders permitting the sale of papers in that area.

In consideration of this being a first offence the Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

Mr. Brewin asked the Court if this did not amount to depriving poor people of earning an honest livelihood, to which the Magistrate replied that he was there to administer law and not to advise the executive a to what law they should alter or what not.

A SMART CAPTURE.

DHUNGAR ARRESTED AT THANA.

The Telangi Dhungars are a notoraoris criminal tribe in Southern India, and Yellapa Rama Kaikadi, a member of that tribe, who hails from Madras, was seen shuffling along the Bazaar-road at Thana on the 14th inst., wearing a brand new imitation tussore coat, and a striped blanket thrown over his shoulders. A policeman being struck by the incompatibility of the wearer and his garments asked him where he got the things, from, and noticing something behind his back, asked him what it was. The man began to stutter, and while he was stuttering the cackle of hens was heard from the rear, and it was found that he had two buxom *murghis* under his blanket. The man was placed before Mr. J. Pereira, Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana, who closely questioned him, but he firmly adhered to the statement that he had found the clothes and the fowls on the public road somewhere near Navapada in the vicinity of the Thana Lunatic Asylum. Subsequently, Mr. H. Walsh, of Messrs. Ralli Bros. identified the coat as belonging to him which had been stolen from a number of pieces put out to dry in the sun. The police communicated with the Finger-Print Department at Poona and it was found that there were six previous convictions against him, the aggregate period spent by him in jail being eight years.

The case is pending.

SEQUEL TO CHESSON CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTOR DRIVER.

The hearing of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Ardeshir Jeewanjee Colah, (22), a motor driver, with offering illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of an accused, was resumed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended.

The case for the prosecution was that Yusuf Mohamed Takur, a police sepoy, received information regarding the whereabouts of a Parsi clerk named Chesson, who was wanted by the police, and who on Saturday was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In consequence the sepoy went in plain clothes to a house in Falkland Road, occupied by a woman named Jora. Jora was also anxious for the apprehension of Chesson as she wanted to revenge herself. It appeared that she lent Chesson Rs. 450, and on her attempting to recover it from him at his house, she behaved in a manner, which resulted in a sentence of eight days' imprisonment. She gave the sepoy accommodation and asked him to wait Chesson's arrival. About twelve or one that night—May 18th—the accused with Chesson, drove up in a motor car, and the accused went up to Jora and told her that Chesson wanted her on the stairs. She informed the sepoy of Chesson's arrival, and while he was making his way down the stairs for the purpose of arresting Chesson, the accused from behind kicked him, and he slid down to the bottom of the stairs on his side. When he recovered he ran after Chesson to try and secure him, but without success.

The hearing was adjourned.

TAXI ABDUCTION CASE DISMISSED.

EVIDENCE "UNRELIABLE AND CONTRADICTORY."

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged four Pathans named Meerkhan, Avadkhan, Momdin and Gulzaman with house-breaking and abducting a girl, named Vajubi, aged about 20, and wrongfully confining her. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported. It was alleged that on the night of the 5th instant the accused drove up in a taxi to a house in Trimbuk Parasram Street where the girl was living with a woman named Jivibai, broke open the doors, put out the lights and forcibly carried her away to the house of one Gunga in Duncan Road.

The defence was that the girl Vajubai was married and living with her husband at Bhaonagar, from where she was enticed away to Bombay by Jivibai. Gunga, who was also a resident of Bhaonagar, was asked by the relatives of the girl to try to persuade her to leave Jivibai's house and return to Bhaonagar. Gunga asked for the services of the accused who were her friends and the girl was not forcibly taken away but met them by appointment.

Subsequently the husband of the girl came down to Bombay, and his pleader, Mr. Nariman, applied for a warrant against Jivibai on a charge of enticing away his wife, and also obtained an order for her release. After she had left the place, the girl stated that she had left the house of Jivibai willingly.

His Worship, acquitting the accused, remarked that the evidence was absolutely unreliable and contradictory. The girl had deposed that she left Jivibai's place willingly. Her mother, learning that the girl had been enticed away to Bombay by Jivibai, sent the accused through Gunga to fetch her. The defence evidence was credible, and his Worship acquitted the accused.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Dadysett, and presented an application on behalf of his client.

It was stated in the course of the application that while an application for postponement of a case filed by one Framroz Pallonji against one J. C. Jussawalla and Bai Sunabai Patel, charging them with kidnapping and cheating, was before his Worship, Bai Sunabai Patel gratuitously made a statement in which she alleged that the present applicant (Dadysett) was friendly with his Worship and that he would use that friendship for the purpose of crushing her. She made this statement though it was well-known to her that his Worship was not going to try the case and under the circumstances the allegations against the applicant were absolutely irrelevant. It was superfluous for him to add that the allegation was entirely false and had been maliciously and wilfully made by Bai Sunabai Patel for the purpose of prejudicing the Court against the prosecution in that case and discrediting the present applicant in his Worship's estimation.

Mr. Godinho, in requesting that the application might be filed, said that the allegation made by Bai Sunabai was a scandalous allegation and his client took the first opportunity of giving an authoritative denial to the reckless allegation made by her. The allegation had been made with the object of prejudicing the Court against the prosecution in the Kidnapping Case and of discrediting the applicant in his Worship's estimation. The real object of the party in making those allegations might be ascertained from the wide and studied publicity given to them. His client would do what he could to bring the party to justice. In the meanwhile, however, it was owing both to the Court and himself that his client should emphatically deny the allegation. Mr. Godinho was sorry that nothing could be done in the way of granting relief on the application but it would be some satisfaction to his client if his written denial was filed.

His Worship ordered the application to be filed with the proceedings in the Kidnapping Case as prayed for.

TWO SIMULTANEOUS COTTON FIRES.

Bombay has evidently not seen the last of the cotton fires, for two simultaneous outbreaks occurred on Monday evening at the Indian Cotton Company's Apollo godown. One of these was in a stack of 210 bales of mixed cotton, and the other in a lot of 144 bales. The outbreaks were noticed before they became dangerous, and by the aid of chemicals and water the fires were put out, only three bales being slightly damaged. The Salvage Corps responded immediately to the call, but when they arrived on the scene the fires had been almost extinguished. Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are the agents of the Indian Cotton Company, whose cotton is fully covered by insurance with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

COAL FIRE.

At 6-15 on Monday evening a fire broke out at Tank Bunder, Sewri, amongst a lot of Cardiff coal. The fire was in a stack of 50 tons, belonging to Mr. P.S. Nenty, half of which was damaged to the extent of Rs. 625. The alarm brought the Mandvi fire engine, but the street hydrants were found sufficient to extinguish the flames, which was accomplished in about 17 minutes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 26, 1914.

PROGRESSIVE BARODA.

The most striking feature of the Baroda Administration Report for 1912-13, which has just been issued, is the thorough efficiency of almost every branch of the Government. The Report is a record of unostentatious work and steady progress. Very substantial advance has been made in education and sanitation and in the development of the material resources of the State. This agricultural and industrial prosperity is reflected in the finances of the State which thus shows the remarkable recuperative capacity of the Baroda population after a year of widespread distress caused by the drought of 1912. The revenue of the State during 1912-13 amounted to over two crores and twenty-one lakhs, an increase of over seventy-nine lakhs over that of the previous year, and from the table showing the financial condition of the State in the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year, it is satisfactory to note that the State has more than made up the deficiencies of the preceding year and that its position is now stronger than what it was before the last famine.

Among legislative measures during the year the most interesting was an Act amending parts of the Compulsory Education Act, the amendments having the effect of raising the age-limit in the case of boys from twelve years to fourteen, and in the case of girls from eleven to twelve. In regard to legislation it is evident that the department keeps itself in touch with legislation in British India, and it is of considerable interest to learn that the revision of the Baroda Companies Act on the lines of the Indian Companies Act has accordingly been taken up. Another interesting manifestation of a wise legislative activity is a Bill regarding the improvement of Hindu priests by setting up a qualifying examination for the profession, with the object of providing the people with priests who are expected to bring enlightenment by the removal of superstitious, incorrect and obsolete notions of life. It will easily be seen that a measure of this character must be a most potent instrument of popular education, which the Gaekwar has placed in the forefront of his reforms as an immediate source of contentment and prosperity. A contented and prosperous people,—that is recognised as the *raison d'etre* of the Baroda State, and every kind of departmental reform and activity is designed to that end. The institution of village munsiffs, punchayats and conciliators continue to spread their salutary influence among the agricultural population, making justice less costly and more accessible, and safeguarding the interests of the simple and ignorant. Again, as a means of improving the economic condition of the people, the Baroda Agricultural Department is, we hope, carrying on work of the first importance both to the State and to the agriculturist. New crops, improved implements, organised instruction by means of demonstration farms, sericulture, experiments in cotton and tobacco, agricultural banks and co-operative credit, are the more important features of what may be called a well-planned and wisely-guided campaign to improve the land and thus add to its resources. Industries too, have made good progress during the year, and industrial towns are rapidly rising up, owing to the care which the Government takes to encourage and foster industries in the State by easy tariffs. As an instance of this, the town of Petlad may be cited. A few years ago it was a mere village. To-day it has two dyeing factories, one of which is the second biggest in the whole of India, one oil mill, one jaggery refinery and about 800 handlooms. Petlad appears to have great possibilities, and efforts are being made to develop its industries more fully. As a preliminary measure, we are told, the octroi of the town is now revised, and all the raw materials that are needed for its industries are completely exempted. It is this far-sighted and liberal policy that has given impetus and shape to industrial development in Baroda, where trade and commerce have recently assumed such proportions as to necessitate the formation of two Chambers of Commerce.

One of the happiest fruits of the Gaekwar's policy is to be seen in the immense strides made in education among classes who have from time immemorial been regarded as outside the work of the educationist. These classes have now had ample facilities placed before them by the Baroda Government, the number of Antyaja schools having risen to 301, attended at present by nearly 11,000 boys and 312 girls. Special schools have also been established for the forest and so-called criminal tribes, in addition to orphanages, reformatories and workshops, which are all helping towards the uplift of the Gaekwar's subjects.

The Report, the main features of which we have outlined above, is submitted by Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, M. A., LL.B., Legal Remembrancer, who acted as Dewan-in-charge after the retirement of Mr. Gupta. Mr. Mehta's zeal and administrative ability are unquestionable, and it is apparent, to judge from the eminently satisfactory Report before us, that all the heads of the more important branches of the public service in Baroda are actuated by the same reforming zeal and the same ideals of administration, the principal of which undoubtedly is that the State exists for the people, and not the people for the State. Long years ago the Gaekwar set before himself this ideal,—at that time a novel one among Indian rulers. Since then, other chiefs, carried away by the force of the Gaekwar's example, have adopted the same ideal, greatly to the advantage of their peoples. Moreover, the Gaekwar is not a mere theorist; he is a practical statesman always devising, contriving, adjusting something that will make the people entrusted to his care happier and more prosperous and more independent. And there is no doubt that most of the beneficent and humanitarian measures he has introduced with this high purpose into his State have proved abundantly successful; so successful, indeed, in some cases that Baroda is to-day widely,—and justly,—regarded as not only a model Indian State but as a home of great causes.

FINANCE AND POLITICS.

Judging from the reports that one reads there has seldom been such a continuous period of depression and inactivity in the City in general and the Stock Exchange in particular as has now existed for several weeks in London. Business on the Stock Exchange is almost at a standstill, in spite of excellent trade returns. Our London Correspondent, in the letter dealing with Finance and Commerce, which appears in another column, very graphically illustrates the state of stagnation which exists by the story of a leading "jobber", who declared that his jobbing book would reveal that he did as many deals in a week now as he used to do in a couple of hours. Yet, as our Correspondent records in his weekly review of the situation, capital is abundant, trade is active, and, we have it, on the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no substantial falling-off in the trade prosperity of the past year need be feared. What then is the reason of this stagnation in the financial centre, which usually reflects fairly accurately the general state of prosperity of the country at large? Of course the average City man will say it is politics; the situation in Ulster is threatening, the outlook on the Continent is ominous, and, being the good Conservatives that most City men are, he will probably put the balance down to the Chancellor's "socialistic" finance. To a certain extent, no doubt, he is right. The City is Conservative and it does not like Mr. Lloyd George's Budgets; most of all it does not like his indifference to its opinion. There was a time when the opinion of the City meant a good deal to the success or failure of a Budget. In Mr. Lloyd George's case it is not so. His policy is inevitably distasteful to the man whose prosperity depends on the extent to which he can keep other people's money in play. But Mr. Lloyd George has so widened the possibilities of a Budget, he has made it so much more than a mere disposition of the country's finances, that the opinion of the City is not the all-important factor that it used to be with his predecessors. "Finance," Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said, "is a mere matter of politics." The late Lord Salisbury declared that he had often heard the great statesman utter these words, though, perhaps, not in the same wide sense that they might be applied in this period of Lloyd Georgian finance. Lord Beaconsfield, none the less, no doubt, spoke in the statesman's bureau; speaking from the point of view of the financier or stock dealer, one might converse the phrase and say that finance is a matter of politics. From the political, or to put it higher, from the statesman's point of view Mr. Lloyd George is, we hold, perfectly right in his finance. But it need not be denied that this view does not reflect the sentiment,—a word used in a *technical* sense when dealing with hard men of business,—of the banker, the bill-broker, the stock-broker and the capitalist. The policy of Mr. Lloyd George is to tax the rich man, the moderately rich man and the capitalist. Therefore do those who represent the Alpha and the Omega of the Stock Exchange and Lombard Street draw in their horns. "We shall invest our money abroad!" cry the capitalists. But there is not much to attract beyond the shores of England at the moment. The position in Argentina has reacted, Mexico is no more satisfactory, the United States hold out prospects that have not yet developed, Brazil is still a depressing centre, and Europe, scarcely yet recovered financially from the Balkan trouble, has the depressing spectacle of a sick Emperor of Austria and the great Powers overburdened with armaments and watching one another, to which is now added a new Balkan embarrassment in the sensational development in Albania. As for Ulster, some one has to give in: but it is difficult to see who it will be. Mr. Lloyd George has either been far-sighted or fortunate in the past. He is still optimistic and promises good trade. Still the average business is an unimaginative, prosaic creature. He is frightened by these continued "attacks on capital," —the phrase in which he described Mr. Lloyd George's policy,—and he honestly believes, in spite of experience to the contrary, that capital will emigrate to foreign lands. In fact, as we have said, the average business man is naturally conservative and unable to appreciate politicians who rightly or wrongly quarrel with the existing order of things. How far the attitude towards present Liberal financial policy accounts for stagnation in the stock markets is, of course, largely a matter for speculation. But as long as trade prospers the City man will find it difficult to establish his contention that Georgian finance is inimical to the interests of the country. In the meanwhile we are inclined to agree with the optimists,—those who suffer from "the English spirit of illusion," as our London Correspondent would say,—that it cannot be long before confidence is restored and a period of activity and interest sets in.

Notes of the Day.

The Political Situation.

"There is nothing here for tears," Mr. Masterman's philosophic comment on his defeat at Ipswich seems to sum up the matter fairly well. Reuter, who, as we have often remarked, is apt to see things through Unionist spectables, is gradually getting over the excitement, induced no doubt by the comments of the Sunday papers, which are mostly Conservative, and to-day we get a reasonable resume of the comments of the Liberal press, which is apparently taking this by-election defeat pretty calmly, and repudiates the idea of an early dissolution. There is no reason for the Government to fall into a panic and rush to the country because a borough, which, as we have said, has never been distinguished for political consistency, has rejected the Liberal candidate largely for local considerations, for, even as regards the Insurance Act, it was the fact that the burden on low-waged workers operates very hardly in Ipswich, which apparently chiefly affected the result. Bot most important, as regards the likelihood of a general election, is it to remember that, as Mr. Masterman said, without the plural voter the Unionists could not have won. The Government will be very foolish if they go out before they have corrected this anomaly.

Degeneracy of the Tory-Press.

One of the results of the heat and passion created by the Home Rule controversy has been a kind of mental degeneracy in the Tory press. Epithets and abuse of the most extravagant kind are freely hurled at responsible Ministers of the Crown, in a way that is more characteristic of the boulevard journals of Paris or the infamous "squibs" of the eighteenth century. No charges, however unjustifiable, are base enough to be fastened on to the members of the Government and their supporters. While the Liberal press has preserved a comparatively dignified attitude, this moral turpitude has been noticeable in that section of the press which represents the "Gentlemen's Party" in the House, and whose boast is that it stands for good government, for order, and for everything that is best in the governing class. Even "The Times" is not free from this kind of thing. But the first place is easily secured by the "Globe." It said on March 23, "We believe the Unionist party will now refuse to have any further truck with a cabinet of tricksters and *agents provocateurs*." Again in the same month:

The honour of Ministers is worth £8 a week. There is no dirt, no filth that Ministers will not eat if only they can cling to office a little longer."

The "Pall Mall" produces such mild epithets as "slanderous," "pantaloons," "vile means," *etc.*, and on March 26 it wrote

"The length of a barge pole will not bottom the muddiness of the plot and the accord plot. . . . Ministers eat very dirt to save their faces."

The Albanian Insurrection.

It is apparent from the explanation given by the Italian Minister at Durazzo, which appears among our foreign telegrams to-day, that the Mpret's refuge on board the Italian warship is to be regarded as merely temporary. The insurrection appears to be giving way; at any rate it is not, fortunately, of the formidable character at first supposed. But to-day's telegram leaves us in doubt as to the movements of the Prince after he went to receive the Dutch captain at the Palace. Did he return to the warship, or did he remain at the Palace? It is to presumed that the former was the safer course to pursue, but we are justified in assuming that, at present, the Durazzo Government is carrying on its functions in a more or less shadowy way. The situation at present seems almost Gilbertian. The Palace is deserted, the Prime Minister is absent, the most powerful Minister deported, and the other Ministers appear to have suddenly remembered important business elsewhere; while the King is being strongly guarded by one of the protecting Powers and is unable to exercise any of his royal functions unless he comes to the Palace! There can be no doubt that the sudden deportation of Essad Pasha has led to the present trouble, and, as we pointed out yesterday, a large number of the insurgents are believed to be Essad's supporters.

The Barred Hindus.

Much though we sympathise with Mr. Gurdit Singh and the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru, we fear any representations which they may have made to the Imperial authorities have not at present the slightest chance of being considered. This is a deplorable state of things, but in the light of Sir R. McBride's plain talks with the Imperial Government last autumn, the substance of which has been conveyed to the Government of India, there is little chance for the Colonial Office to intervene in favour of the Hindus. British Columbia, in fact, appears to be solid against the entry of Asiatics.—a policy which, as we have frequently declared, may, if persisted in permanently, spell disaster for the Empire sooner than the Colonials suppose. In the present case, however, the Hindus have the disadvantage of having disregarded the injunctions repeatedly issued by the Government of India in going to British Columbia, and their efforts to effect an unauthorised landing, although an indication of their courage and determination, can hardly have the approval of the Indian Government. At any rate, it is to be hoped, Mr. Gurdit Singh's enterprise will not be altogether ineffective in awakening the conscience of the Colonies in regard to their present short-sighted policy in its relation to the Empire at large.

Alleged Municipal Corruption at Calcutta.

A Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has been recently investigating certain allegations of corruption among the minor employees at the New Market. It came to the knowledge of the Corporation that for some time past the Corporation has not been credited with the full amount of the revenue realised in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. The leakages are said to have occurred mostly in connection with the payments received from temporary tenants. A smaller sum than was actually realised was entered in the carbon counterfoil. It is said that some thirteen Municipal employees were implicated and they have now left the service of the Corporation, having been dismissed or permitted to resign. The Investigating Committee is said to have endorsed the Chairman's action with regard to these employees. The Committee also went into the question of the responsibility of Mr. Limpus, the Market Superintendent, and it has come to the conclusion that there is nothing to show that he was cognisant of what was going on. The Committee acquits him of any suggestion of complicity, but it does not consider that he took adequate action to punish the culprits and check the malpractices. The Committee does not consider that the present organisation of the staff good and makes a proposal for its reorganisation.

The Ways of the Ceylon Police.

Sometime ago we drew attention to a statement in the Ceylon papers as to the method of levying backsheesh from drivers of vehicles and the curious practice of sergeants in charge of sections auctioning the beats to the highest bidder. Evidently the ingenious method adopted by this body is not confined to lining their pockets only, for the papers to hand from the island contain two stories, which illustrate the methods of the police in meting out punishment to those who tamper with their dignity and in extracting confessions. The hero of the first of these episodes,—a sub-inspector,—has just been fined fifty rupees for an assault on a respectable young Singhalese, a clerk in the Comptroller of Revenue's Office. It appears that the complainant was out sight-seeing on Wesak (the birth of Buddha) when the sub-inspector bumped his bicycle against him. Seeing that the cycle had neither light or bell, the complainant stopped him and asked him what he meant. The accused went away without a word, but the complainant the same night while passing the police station of the district Kotehena,—which was near the temple where the incident related took place,—was called into the office by a constable, where the sub-inspector struck him several blows across the mouth, while a constable held his hands. The second incident has to do with a European assistant superintendent in Kandy. A Malay youth suspected of a petty theft was arrested, and it is alleged was assaulted while being led to the station. On arrival there the assistant superintendent, it is further alleged, took over the office, and not satisfied with this method of extorting a confession, he devised another method, which for callous barbarity is hard to beat. A cord was tied round the man's skull which was twisted till it snapped, after which the process was repeated, only this time with a double cord. The Inspector-General of Police, it appears, has subjected the incident to an enquiry, the result of which has been forwarded to Government.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

"WHERE'S CHARLIE?"

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

ARMED CONSTABULARY FOR ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Percy Illingworth sent the following urgent telegraphic whip on Saturday evening: "Division on the third reading of Home Rule Bill is certain at the beginning of business on Monday."

PREMIER'S SCHEME OUTLINED.

This is regarded as indicating that Mr. Asquith will repeat his refusal to disclose the lines of the Amending Bill and that the Unionists will refuse to discuss the Home Rule Bill, a division on which will be taken immediately, the House rising directly afterwards for the Whitsun recess.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon and the wildest excitement prevailed during the Session. Answers at question-time were almost inaudible owing to the buzz of conversation. There were excited comments when Mr. Asquith entered and cries of "Ipswich!" "Where's Charlie?" were raised.

In view of the division on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill to-night, reinforcements of the Royal Irish Constabulary with ball cartridges and bayonets have been sent to Londonderry.

Some hundreds of Irish constabulary armed with rifles and revolvers have been entrained for Ulster.

Large contingents of Ulster volunteers attended the Empire Day services in uniform. A thousand are being held in readiness for emergencies in Belfast to-night and similar arrangements have been made elsewhere.

At yesterday's services, the priests in Belfast advised the people to remain in their own quarters to-night. The priests with prominent members of their congregations will patrol the streets to-night to restrain the demonstrations.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTION.

PARTY PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

The Unionist papers consider that the Ipswich result has greatly increased the prospects of an early general election. They declare the by-election to be a stunning blow not only to the Government but also to "Lloyd-Georgism," of which Friday's "bribery speech" was a typical example.

REVENGE FOR OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.

The Liberal press attributes the result to local circumstances, unconnected with Home Rule, including the burden of insurance on low-waged workers which, it declares, must be remedied.

The papers also assert that the Labourites ordered the vote for the Tory in revenge for the official endorsement of the Liberal candidate in North-East Derby. They agree that there will be no dissolution until 1915.

CARRIAGE AND MOTOR-CYCLE COLLISION.

NEGLIGENT DRIVER GETS SIX MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 25.

As the result of a collision in one of the busiest streets of Karachi between a cycle-car and a hackney carriage, the occupants of the cycle-car, Mr. and Mrs. Weir were thrown off and the latter was seriously injured, while the car was smashed. Mr. Weir prosecuted the gharrywallah for rash and negligent driving and the man has been sent to prison for six months.

SLIP ON ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

TWO DAYS' LINE-BLOCK ANTICIPATED.

CHITTAGONG, May 25.

A heavy slip occurred at mile 358½ between Lumding and Hatikhali on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The engine of the down mail was derailed. The line will probably be blocked for two days, transhipment being necessary.

THE MISSING AIRMAN.

FUTILE SEARCH BY SIX DESTROYERS.

TWO SEA-PLANES WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

Six British destroyers and several sea-planes vainly searched for Mr. Hamel throughout yesterday.

Two sea-planes were wrecked in the rough sea. There was a thick fog in the Channel on Saturday and a strong westerly wind. Mr. Hamel had crossed a score of times but never in such conditions.

SUBMARINES' LONG VOYAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

Two submarines from England have reached Sydney safely and in good condition.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

WINDOW-SMASHING CAMPAIGN RESTARTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

The Suffragettes restarted their window-smashing campaign in the West-End last night.

Henceforth women will be admitted to the British Museum only after giving a satisfactory recommendation accepting the responsibility for their behaviour.

CROWDS BREAK UP MEETINGS.

LONDON, May 25.

The crowds yesterday broke up Suffragette meetings in Hyde Park and Victoria Park and on Hampstead Heath. On the Brighton front, some women were roughly handled.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

Kennymore	2 to 1.
Black Jester and Brakespear	100 to 9.
Durbar II and Carancho	100 to 6.
Carrickfergus	20 to 1.
Hapsburg	100 to 3.
Dan Russel, My Prince and Evansdale	40 to 1.
Orebi and Cupidon	50 to 1.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 25.

The demand for seats at the international polo matches is unprecedented. Extra stands are being erected which will make a total accommodation for 47,000 spectators.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
STONE HOUSE HILL, May 25.

A local Government order published to-day sanctions, with effect from the 10th June, 1914, the addition of a permanent Subordinate Judgeship on Rs. 500 per month to the cadre of the Provincial Civil Judicial Service of the Madras Presidency, to allow of the appointment of the Civil Judge of Secunderabad being included in that cadre. The order states:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem in addition to his grade pay to the Subordinate Judge from time to time deputed to Secunderabad, on the understanding that the total extra charges on account of the appointment, including the usual pensionary contribution, leave allowances and travelling allowances, to and from the appointment will be borne by the Hyderabad Residency Fund. The officer selected will, during his employment at Secunderabad, receive in the usual course promotion from grade to grade in the British service for which he becomes eligible. Mr. Vayilala Venkitasiva Avadhanula Garu sub-pro tem subjudge is appointed to the post and placed at the disposal of the Resident of Hyderabad.

THE BITER BIT.

SERVANT MULCTED FOR BRINGING FALSE CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 25.

A dismissed servant in Karachi in a spirit of revenge inflicted wounds on himself and then falsely charged his late master, an hotelkeeper, with assaulting and wounding him. The Magistrate not only dismissed the false charge but ordered the servant to pay damages to his late master.

PRINCE'S DILEMMA.

WHY HE BOARDED THE WARSHIP.

INSURGENTS PROPOSE TERMS.

THREAT TO SHOOT PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 24.

The Italian Minister at Durazzo gives a graphic account of the recent incidents. He says that after the capture of the Dutch officers, a dragoman was despatched to parley with the insurgents who declined to negotiate until they had reached the sea-coast. Panic prevailed at Durazzo.

The Prince was urged to place the Princess and their child in safety but the Princess declined to leave her husband.

Thereupon the Prince agreed to go on board the Misurata temporarily.

WHITE FLAG ENVOY.

Subsequently the insurgents sent a white flag with a Dutch captain requesting that the Prince should receive the delegates who would submit their demands and threatening to shoot the prisoners if the captain did not bring a favourable reply by eight to-morrow morning.

They also demanded that no further force should be used against them.

The Prince went to the Palace, received the captain and signed a letter.

A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The insurgents number several thousands. The movement is mainly a religious one but it is not doubted that many of Essad Pasha's supporters are taking part.

WAR-VESSELS TO DURRAZO.

LONDON, May 25.

Austria and Italy have both sent several more war vessels to Durrazzo.

PRINCE'S EMBARKATION CRITICISED.

The opinion prevails that the Prince of Albania has greatly jeopardised his position by hastily embarking on board a foreign vessel.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN MISTRUST.

A scheme is being considered in Vienna for detaching 500 men from the international force now in Skutari to re-establish order in Albania. The scheme is ascribable to anxiety to avert Austro-Italian jealousies to which the newspapers of both countries are giving strong expression.

INSURGENTS RELEASE PRISONERS.

Meanwhile the latest reports from Durazzo state, that the insurgents have released all their prisoners.

ALL QUIET.

The Prince yesterday visited all the outposts. Everything is quiet.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT—"NOT GUILTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 26.

In the Rajabazar bomb case to-day both the Assessors gave verdicts of Not Guilty.

Pratab Chandra Chowdhury, stated that the charge rested on suspicion and the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt.

Basanta Kumar Chakravarty held that the accused were not guilty of conspiracy or of keeping explosives, and gave reasons in writing.

Both of the Assessors held that the "Yoga" pamphlet, was non-seditious, the latter adding that even the Bible might be put to a wrong use.

Judgment was reserved.

TEXT OF THE VERDICT.

The verdict of the two assessors was as follows:—Babu Pratap Chandra Chowdhury said:—"Taking a general view of the case, I think that every item of the case rests more on suspicion and suggestion of guilt, than on any definite proof of crime. I am of opinion that all the accused should be given the full benefit of the doubt.

To the Court he said that the "Yoga" pamphelt was not a seditious document.

Babu Basanta Kumar Chakravarty was of opinion that the accused were not guilty of conspiracy or keeping explosive substancee for which he gave reasons in writing. As to the "Yoga" pamphlet he said that, generally speaking, it was an innocent document. Even the Bible might be turned into wrong use. The language of the document was rather hard to understand. It had a hidden meaning and it had many meanings too.

The Judge, in thanking the assessors for their having given a patient hearing to the case remarked that he would reserve judgment. The date of the delivery of the judgment will be notified hereafter.

ACCIDENT TO P. & O. EXPRESS.

COLLIDES WITH SHUNTING ENGINE.

NO PASSENGERS HURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

The P. and O. passengers arrived at Victoria on Saturday four hours late as a result of the P. and O. express from Marseilles colliding with a shunting engine at Macon.

The express engine was badly damaged and the guard's van completely smashed but the guard was only badly bruised.

The passengers received a severe shock but none were hurt.

LAWLEY HOSPITAL, COONOOR.

OPENED BY LORD PENTLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COONOOR, May 25.

This afternoon Lord Pentland performed the opening ceremony of the Lawley Hospital. Lord and Lady Pentland who were accompanied by the Military Secretary, on arrival at the hospital were received by Mr. G. H. Coleman, Chairman and the Councillors, and Captain Roberts, the Medical Officer. The Chairman introduced the Councillors, after which Their Excellencies proceeded to the dispensary where there was assembled a large gathering. Mr. Coleman presented a statement giving the history of the institution.

Lord Pentland in declaring the hospital open addressed the gathering as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The residents of Coonoor have for some time felt that their hospital was inadequate and that a larger and more modern institution was urgently necessary. We have heard from your Chairman how the inception of the present scheme was chiefly due to the enthusiasm of Major Bryson and how the generosity of Coonoor residents responded with liberal subscriptions to his appeal.

In spite of growing estimates and other difficulties the Municipality, with the help of these subscriptions and with hearty support from the Government, have resolutely pressed forward the scheme, with the result, that we are here to-day to celebrate its completion.

The foundation-stone was laid by Sir Arthur Lawley three and a half years ago and in recognition of the sympathetic treatment and substantial help which the project received during the term of his Government, the new hospital will fittingly bear his name.

The buildings are commodious and will, I do not doubt, fully meet for many years to come the calls which are likely to be made upon it. The Council are anxious, however, to make timely provision to guard against congestion of the buildings and I am glad to be able to say that the Government are ready to give a further sum of Rs. 1,318 for acquisition of additional land for this purpose. I will now proceed to declare the Lawley Hospital open.

Their Excellencies visited several parts of the hospital and then motored back to Ootacamund.

LORD PENTLAND'S TOUR.

BUSY TIME IN VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 25.

During the fortnight's tour in Bellary and Anantapur Districts at the end of next month Lord Pentland will have a very busy time. The programme is crowded with receptions, visits to schools and hospitals, and two days visit to Hampi, the ruins of the seat of the Vijaynagar Empire. His Excellency will leave on 29th June and return on 13th July to Ooty.

WARNING TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 25.

The following press communique has been issued:—

Intimation has been received that the Government of Canada have extended the period, of prohibition against landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at the ports of entry in British Columbia to 30th September 1914. The intending emigrants are therefore warned that they will incur very considerable risk of non-admission if they proceed to British Columbia in search of employment within this period.

BENGAL CHAMBER ARBITRATION CASES

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

In the Bengal Chamber arbitration cases at the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri reserved judgment. The plaintiff's argument was concluded by Mr. S. R. Das in consequence of the departure of Mr. C. R. Das for Delhi and the illness of the junior barrister.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

SESSIONS TRIAL RESUMED.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION OPENED.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The Sessions trial of the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day. Certain preliminary objections were dealt with the most important being that since Basanta Kumar and Abad Behari were to be tried also for murder, the murder trial should take place first.

The Court replied that the murder charge has been committed to Lahore, therefore it was not within the power of the Court.

With reference to the amended charge it was argued that the offence was committed before the Conspiracy Act was passed and the case could not therefore be tried under it.

Mr. Ross Alston opened the prosecution case. He referred to Hardayal as one who had left his country for his country's good and was now training revolutionaries in California.

"CONSPIRATORS A CLASS APART.

When the Conspiracy Act was passed a Member of the Council said that conspirators were a class apart. But what must have been the sneers of Balraj, son of the head of the Arya Samaj and tutor in the Maharaja of Jodhpur's family when he read those words, how Amir Chand must have smiled. Amir Chand was the teacher at St. Stephen's School and a friend of a Canon of the Church of England.

Mr. Alston, continuing, showed, that Basanta Kumar left Lahore a day or two before the Delhi bomb was thrown. Abad Behari had shown Dinanath the house from which the bomb was said to have been thrown, but added, that the police would never know the actual house.

There was other indirect evidence that the Delhi bomb outrage was the first-fruits of the meeting of Rash Behari and the other accused at Lahore. But the prosecution had not inserted the Delhi case in the charge. They thought they had more legal proofs of the offence in the Lahore Gardens.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

JAGHIRDAR OF ARNI CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 25.

Mr. Cox to-day passed sentence as follows on the Jaghirdar of Arni finding him guilty on both the charges—(1) For causing the death of a cart driver by rash and negligent motor driving, a fine of Rs. 750 or two months' simple imprisonment; of the fine Rs. 600 to be awarded to the widow of the deceased as compensation; (2) Under rule 24 of the Bangalore Municipal Law a fine of Rs. 50.

Incidentally under rule 19 the Magistrate ordered that the accused's driving license be suspended, disqualifying him for one year.

"TWO CADS."

The District Magistrate in convicting the Jaghirdar of Arni found that the accused had created false evidence to clear himself of blame, by mainpulating, his speedometer. And on the charge of failing to report the collision to the police.

Mr. Cox remarked that the whole behaviour of the accused and his friend Mr. Poke was that of two cads for while the man on the road was dying they pretended they were unaware of the seriousness of the collision. Notice of appeal was given.

EMPIRE DAY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 2g.

Empire Day was observed here mainly by the Boy Scouts who paraded at the Victoria statue in Cubbon Park and laid wreaths on its pedestal in the presence of a large gathering of spectators of all classes.

The Boys who carried their colours then gave a Royal salute, after which the Earl of Meath's message was read by Lieutenant Rowley of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who is acting as District Scoutmaster.

Captain Baker, Scouts Commissioner, finally addressed the boys on imperialism. The boys afterwards sang the National Anthem and then marched off.

To-night there is to be a public subscription dance to further commemorate the day.

OVERSEAS CLUB.

OPENED BY LORD MAYOR.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

BINDING UP THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.

There was a great gathering of Imperial Statesmen to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Overseas Club, the Lord Mayor performed the opening ceremony.

Among those present were Lord Northcliffe, Lord Selborne, Lord Buxton, Lord Emmott, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Percy FitzPatrick and the High-Commissioners for various colonies.

NON-POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

Lord Northcliffe, the President of the Club, read congratulatory telegrams from the Duke of Connaught, Prince Alexander of Teck, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Borden and Lord Gladstone.

Lord Northcliffe in the course of his speech dwelt upon the absolutely non-political atmosphere of the Club whose numbers reached 120,000. He considered that it would have a great effect in binding together the Empire.

Lord Selborne in proposing the toast of the Dominions laid stress upon the important results of sending Boer prisoners to oversea camps. Though purely a military measure, yet it had had great educational advantages imperially.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

In conclusion Lord Selborne said that the more the Empire was united the more powerful would be its effect in preserving the peace of the world.

Lord Buxton who seconded the toast declared, that the politics of the Dominions were outside party. The Motherland did not anticipate that any Imperial question would arise which would be likely to be regarded as a party question. He agreed that the Overseas Club would be valuable in binding the Empire together.

The High Commissioners responded.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUDAPEST, May 25.

The death is announced of M. Kussuth, a former member of the Hungarian Cabinet.

HUGE COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.

GODOWNS IN FULL BLAZE.

From our office window, we see a big fire blazing in the vicinity of the Cotton Green. By the huge lurid glare reflected on the sky it appears to be a conflagration of serious dimensions.

From a few meagre details gathered at the last minute, the fire is raging in a large godown to the rear of Grant's Buildings, the property of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy. About 12,000 bales of cotton are stored in it the property of the Indian Cotton Company. The fire is burning fiercely there is little prospect of any of the cotton being saved.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

VICEROY AND NOTABILITIES ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 25.

A very successful meeting of the Simla Volunteer Rifles was held at Annandale to-day when Col. Henry, the officers and members of this fine corps entertained to lunch the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and a numbr of gentlemen and ladies of Simla society including all the Members of Council and most of the Secretaries and their wives. The corps turned out two hundred strong and an interesting programme of sports was carried through. The Viceroy presented the prizes to the winners.

A GLIMPSE OF SHAKESPEARE.

"In the poverty of our knowledge concerning Shakespeare the smallest hard fact is a treasure," says the "Saturday Review." "Dr. Charles William Wallace's discoveries, won by scholarship and painful labour and published in "The Times" this week, will be greedily seized by readers all over the English world. We cannot here follow Dr. Wallace in his minute researches after the site of the Globe playhouse; but only record that he has placed it to a yard, and that already, in "The Times" he has shown us a glimpse of Shakespeare, lodging in London with a Huguenot family, and making peace for them in their private affairs. And there is yet more to follow."

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION OF MARKETS.

PARLOUS CONDITION OF OPERATORS.

The Stock Exchange was again depressed during Mail week, the spirit of the markets being lethargic and indifferent, but a brighter future is possibly in store.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 8.

The English spirit of illusion is still abroad. There are those who persuade themselves that we are on the eve of better times. Far be it from me to prophesy as to the future, for long experience has taught me that it is the unexpected that happens and at any moment circumstances may develop that may alter the whole face of the financial world to say nothing of our own particular Stock Market. At the same time facts must be faced; and only those who have known the City in general and the Stock Exchange in particular during the past quarter of a century know how bad the position is. If there is any market in the Stock Exchange that is supposed to hold out hope for the investor it is the Home Railway market. A few days ago I was walking down Cheapside and I met a friend of twenty years standing, who at one time was certainly the leading dealer in that section of the House and is now among the first three important members. Not only so, but he is a man who has wide financial connection and for many years has supplied materials for the leading London newspapers on matters relating to Railway finance. I asked him how things were. He answered "My dear fellow, you should see my jobbing book: I do as many deals in a week now as I used to do in a couple of hours when you first knew me." One hears the same story all along the line.

The Stock Exchange is the thermometer of the City, indeed the reflective mirror of conditions far wider; the Stock Exchange has been depressed. Markets seem to go from bad to worse. It is not so much a matter of falling prices as of lethargy and neglect. A large number of members are what the cockney would describe as "broke to the world," others are living a hand to mouth existence, the remaining live on capital or on the very substantial rates to be obtained by lending their capital out to impecunious colleagues. On the other hand there is a bright side to the picture. The country is full of capital and energy, trade returns are good, and if only confidence can be restored there should be prolonged activity and interest.

The market for Government Stocks and for other gilt-edge securities has been stagnant and there has been very little business in Home Railway Stocks. On the other hand there are favourable features in connection with Home Rails that make the outlook for these descriptions promising, should the investor show a disposition to come in. The labour bogey, of which I was fully justified in making much a few months ago, becomes less and less a menace; while traffics continue excellent and we have it from the Chancellor of Exchequer that there is no reason to look for a falling off in trade.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

As regards American Rails, London of course is but a reflection of Wall Street. New York has been awaiting the crop reports, which are due, but are not to hand at time of writing. Much depends on what they reveal. Wall Street is of course more speculative than our market, especially at the present time, and there is no doubt that a short interest exists at the present time, so that although a waiting attitude characterises New York at the moment anything in the way of good news may result in a sharp spurt in prices. Across the Atlantic they also rely largely on cheap and plentiful money. Canadian Pacific shares have suffered from bad revenue returns, thought the net results have been largely saved by economies. There is no reason to fear that the 10 per cent dividend will be reduced and when the new lines of the West are fully at work there should once again be expansion in the receipts. At the same time as regards both Grand Trunk issues and Canadian Pacifics there has been much overselling which will cause a reaction in the event of satisfactory influences. As regards other sections of the Stock Exchange, a very little business in oil shares, has supplied the only signs of activity.

RUNNING HOME RAILS.

Those who make it their business to find attractive sections of the Stock Exchange and persuade the outside investor and speculator to enter, are running the Home Railway Market at the present time. Certainly, as I have mentioned above, the policy is not without justification. There are one or two stocks among Home Railway securities that should certainly show higher prices in the event of the public showing more interest in the Stock Exchange, cheap money being maintained, trade continuing good and the absence of labour troubles. Midland Deferred Ordinary, for example, is being put forward as an excellent speculation or investment. Since the beginning of the year the price has receded in sympathy with the rest of the market until on the basis of last year's dividend of 4½ per cent the yield represents an investment of 6 per cent. It will be remembered that the Midland Company acquired the London Tilbury and Southend Railway some time ago, and not only have the receipts of the latter been satisfactory but they have continued to increase and are likely to expand further. Two other Railway Stocks are favourably regarded, one South Eastern Deferred Stock and Great Easterns. As regards the former it must be borne in mind that cheaper fuel is to be looked for thanks to Kent coal developments, while improved traffics may be expected from continental traffic.

ANOTHER DRAPERS COMBINE.

A combination of forces has for years been the trend of modern industry and every new "combine" that takes place forces the hands of other firms to co-operate so that they can trade on the same gigantic scale as their rivals and thereby economise and sell their goods at the same reasonable rates. The latest development in this direction in London has been the acquisition by the Harrods Stores, Limited, of the famous drapery house of Dickens and Jones. Some idea of how intertwined the interests of this class of business is over here may be gathered from the fact that Sir Alfred Newton, the Chairman of Harrods, is also Chairman of D. H. Evans and Company and a director of Pacquin Limited. That gentleman's son is a director of both Harrods and Pacquins. Mr. Edgar Cohen, a director of Harrods, is also a director of Madame Louise. Mr. Cohen by the way is the promoting genius of the group. A wonderful head for figures. He pulls the strings and works out the details.

GENERAL'S PSYCHIC EXPERIENCES

TALKS WITH MR. STEAD.

Major General Sir Alfred Turner described his "Psychic Experiences" to a meeting of the London Spiritualist Alliance held at the Salon of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, on May 8, says the "Morning Post." His first experience in spiritualism occurred when he was a boy of about thirteen. While fishing with a companion he overbalanced himself and fell into deep water, and, he said, he went through all the processes of drowning. He recollected a short, sharp struggle, and then all changed. He seemed to be gliding over the opposite bank, where the sun was shining, the birds singing, and the most beautiful flowers were growing. On the bank sat three figures draped in white, and they held out their arms to him. He stretched out his arms to them when he heard a voice say, "Not yet." Then all became dark, and he was resuscitated with considerably more pain than he was "drowned." (Laughter.) Recently he had a severe bereavement, and a few nights afterwards he awoke and found the room flooded with a lurid sort of light, while above him was floating a body, as it seemed to him, veiled in black. His temperature fell till he became icy cold. In a short time the figure disappeared, and he recovered his temperature. He never was able to explain what that was except that he believed it was his etheric double, which always quitted the body at the hour of death. That was followed by his being again awakened, and there appeared to him the one he had lost, just as she was on earth. They began to talk, but suddenly what he presumed was an "elemental" tried to intervene between himself and the spirit, and it vanished. A few nights afterwards the spirit came to him again, and this time there was an old man with a long white beard, like a monk, standing near by—he presumed to keep evil spirits away. The spirit of the departed expressed wishes to him which he immediately carried out.

ABOUT THE "TITANIC."

Major-General Turner also recalled that on the Sunday following the death of Mr. W. T. Stead he was with a palmist, who told him that behind him in a picture appeared the head of a man. Afterwards the whole body appeared, and she described it. It was an accurate description of Mr. Stead, who was holding a little child by the hand. A few nights after that the voice of Mr. Stead came and spoke to him and the others who were in the room. Mr. Stead told them what happened in the last minutes of the wreck of the Titanic. When the ship sunk they "passed over," but they had not the slightest notion that they had gone, although he knew well where he was, and it was no surprise or shock to him except the first short, sharp struggle of drowning. There was no more physical suffering for them at any rate. They asked Mr. Stead if he would show himself, and he said: "Not now; if you go to——House on such a day I will show myself to you." He (Sir A. Turner) went. There was a very large seance, but it was not altogether a sympathetic one, and they got practically no result except that Mr. Stead came to them twice in short, sharp flashes, dressed exactly as they knew him on earth. Since then he had seen him many times at seance. "When he has shown himself," the speaker declared, "he has said little, but when he has not shown himself he said a good deal. At the last seance he appeared plainer than I have ever seen him before since his death. He said: 'I cannot speak to you to-night, but pursue the truth, pursue the truth; it is all truth.'"

CRITICISM OF CRITICS.

MR. E. F. BENSON'S SARCASM.

Critics and criticism were subjected to sarcastic treatment by Mr. Edward F. Benson, who read a paper to the Royal Institution on May 1, with the title "A Criticism on Critics," says the "Daily Telegraph." The moment one man begins to do a thing, he remarked, others give their opinion on it, so there had always been and would always be a ring of critics to every public performer. That there was not a ring of critics round Adam when he started apron making was a mere accident, due to the newness of the world; at any rate, all the other inhabitants of the world were there, and no doubt the serpent joined in the hissing. The critic's profession was to go on talking for ever and ever about anything in the world of which the efficiency was a matter of taste. It was an old and noble art, coeval with that of creation, and it was only the ignorant who bewailed the halcyon days, which never had any existence in fact, when the artist was left to dream and do, unhampered by carping cries and vulture beaks. The critic, so far as he was worthy of the name, must be steeped to the bottom of his soul in the art he loved. He was the interpreter of beauty as well as its gatherer, and thus he might be the creator of a new beauty. His office was not to see the thing as it really was, but to see the vision which inspired the artist, its beauty, or, if one would the ugliness which roused his misguided enthusiasm to judge of the skill with which he had realised it, and to convey his sense of the same to his readers by his exposition of it.

"THE WHISTLER HERESY."

Mr. Benson went on to consider the "Whistler heresy," which demanded that any critic who was worth the attention of the artists should be a life-long practitioner in the art he criticises. The lecturer's conclusions were that those who practised any form of art must be content to be criticised by those who were hopelessly incapable, as they were sometimes unwise enough to show, of doing it themselves.

"We may take it, then," said Mr. Benson, "that part of the equipment of a critic is incompetence on the practice of the art which he criticises, and will not demand a symphony from Mr. Robin Legge, a portrait from Sir Claude Phillips, or a novel from Mr. Courtney."

Mr. Benson went on to examine the record of the achievements of English criticism as won by our leading critics, and found it a poor tale. He quoted the names of Keats, Shelley, Fitzgerald, Charlotte Bronte the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, Whistler, Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Browning as examples of men of genius whose work, or their early work at least, went unrecognised by the critics.

"This is not," he said, "a very promising record of past services that we have here, when we seek to find out what we owe to critics for their discovery and recognition of beauty. There is not one star in the artistic firmament of the nineteenth century whose rising was seen by the telescopes of these magi. Invariably it either escaped them altogether, until when, blazing in mid-heaven, the public pointed it out to them, or, if they saw it, they called it no true star, but a gaseous comet, which would disintegrate again if they threw a few stones at it, or clapped their hands, as if the star and the singer were a cat on the tiles, which obstructed their view. On the other hand, they often thought that a cat on the tiles was a star, and hailed it as such, and magnificently proclaimed how high it would soar into the zenith; and this, I think, has been as much due to their fear of again not recognising the rising of some star, as to genuine admiration of the cat."

ILL-EQUIPPED CRITICS.

In Mr. Benson's opinion the average critic is ill-equipped for his work, ill-paid, and sweated. At least he would be sweated if he did the work which his reviews assumed that he had done. And he had exactly as much authority as an advertisement of pills when he should be giving a sound professional opinion. Critics might be likened to shepherds without any sheep, for the reading public did not hear their voice or throng into their folds. The whole collective power of dramatic criticism nowadays was what scientists would call absolute zero, and there was not a dramatist living who cared one jot for the disapproval of the morning Press, if only the audience had signified their enjoyment of his play. "A noble curiosity, the passion to learn some new thing to find and to embrace the beauty that lurks there to pursue it instinctively like a well-trained hound on a hot scene, and by the music of his baying to lead the hunt after him—there is the true function of the critic," was Mr. Benson's summary of the obligations of he who criticises.

LEGISLATION GAINST JUVENILE SMOKING.

PROPOSED MADRAS BILL.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 25.

Increasing use of cigarettes and "bidies" by students, has been the subject of interpellations at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council and some public bodies in Madras have represented to the Local Government the necessity of legislating against juvenile smoking.

The Government have already requested the Director of Public Instruction to instruct the school authorities to forbid smoking in school premises and play grounds.

It is now proposed to bring in an Official Bill on this subject on the model of the enactment existing in the Baroda State. Leave will be asked to introduce the Bill at the next session of the Madras Council.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

REFEREES AND THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In his corrspondence published in your issue of 22nd instant, "Cosmos" in a passage has touched upon an incident in the Chesire-Lusitanian play of 1912. Perhaps a few items of detail of that incident may be interesting to your readers. Both the teams met in the semi-finals of that year on the Marine Lines maidan. During the first, or probably the second half of the first day's game, the ball at one time was kept well rolling for a while in the neighbourhood of the striking area of the Cheshire territory on the northern side of the ground; and the prospects of a score for the Lusitanians appeared to be steadily rising and efforts were well sustained. The Cheshires too on their side were hotly defending. In the struggle one of the latter players was neatly robbed of the possesion of the ball by a smart dodge in which the Lusitanians are said to be adepts, and the invader responsible for the trick passed it on to his side in the ring. Upon this that player raised his stick and promptly dealt a blow straight on the face of the dodger. The incident was distinct to the spectators all round, and could not have escaped the vigilant eye of the Referee near by. Yet the play continued without interference or interruption; and only when the public voice was more indignantly rising and clamouring the Referee was seen to move and warn the defaulter. The day's play ended in a tie, but four of our best players were badly injured, mostly as a result of foul play.

The next morning as the then President of the Club I lodged a formal complaint; and in an interview I then had gave to understand to a joint-Secretary that it was our intention not to enter the lists again if in the meantime a change loudly called for by an enormous mass of intelligent spectators had not been effected. Our efforts and cries however were useless. The next day there was absolutely no change; and the boys rather than disappoint an enormous gathering which on that day was exceptionally unusual entered the field and lost.

I am not aware what materials "Cosmos" possesses to suppose that the proceeds of the Tournament are not devoted to charities, or partly to some beneficent purpose. Last year at the end of the Tournament the Lusitanians were asked to name charitable institutions deserving of support, and each of the three names indicated by us secured a donation of Rs. 100 or Rs. 300 in all from the Bombay Gymkhana.—Yours etc.,

D. X. DE SIQUEIRA.

Bombay, May 23.

RANGOON "NAVJOT" LIBEL CASE.

BOMBAY JOURNALISTS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mr. Jehangir Marzban, proprieor, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Marzban, editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" newspaper and Mr. Rustom N. Vachagandhy, proprietor and editor of the "Sanj Vartaman" arrived in Calcutta this morning by the Nagpur Mail. They are accompanied by Mr. Marzban, Bar.-at-Law.

The Bombay journalists met with a reception from the Parsees at several stations on their way and at Howrah this morning a number of Parsee gentlemen were present to receive the party. The party starts for Rangoon to-morrow by steamer to defend their respective cases.

BENGAL LAWLESSNESS.

REPORTED INCREASE IN CRIME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

There has been some increase recently in respect of crime against person and property in Bengal though dacoities of suspected political character have shown a decrease. Since the Inspector murder in Calcutta no further political dacoity or murder of Government officers have been reported.

The ordinary dacoity, however, is on the increase and both the C. I. D. and ordinary police are busy in tracing the culprits. They have already succeeded in arresting leaders of some notorious gangs, said to be responsible for a number of offences. Cases of murder have also increased. During the last two weeks four murders have been reported in the Hooghly district, two in Midnapur, one in Alipore and one in Khulna.

In the Mymensing district which is notorious for crime against women, three cases of kidnapping in which Mahomedans are accused, are now before the court.

BILLS ON INDIA.

Remittances for forty lacs were offered on May 6, and the applications amounted to 4,89,11,000rs. at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4 1-32d., 2,16,11,000 rs. for bills, and 2,73,00,000 rs. for telegraph transfers. Only 7,11,000 rs. was allotted, as follows:—In bills: 1,11,000 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4.003d. In telegraphic transfers: 3,00,000 rs on Bombay at 1s. 4.031d.; 3,00,000 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4.031d. Tenders for bills at 1s 4d. and above will receive allotment in full, and for telegraph transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. in full. From April 1 to May 6 remittances for 2,75,56,162 rs. were sold for 1,842,807l.

FINANCES OF FARIDKOT STATE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 25.

It is understood that two officers of the Punjab Accountant General's office are now on special duty in connection with the audit and examination of the finances of Faridkot State which has for several years been under the administration of the Council of Regency.

THE MONSOON.

REPORTED BURST AT COLOMBO.

CLOUDED SKIES IN BOMBAY.

The weather in Bombay yesterday morning was very dull and oppressive, the skies being overcast until about 10 o'clock, when the sun burst through and the clouds dispersed. The feeling that rain is not far away which has been experienced in the city for several days is, however, still with us, and it would not be surprising to many if there were showers during the next few days.

The first of the periodical announcements of the bursting of the monsoon at Colombo reached Bombay on Sunday, when Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, Agents of the B. I., Company, received a telegram from Colombo stating that the monsoon burst there on Saturday night.

Too much reliance cannot be placed on this report, however, because as a rule the bursting of the monsoon is generally reported half a dozen times before the actual rains start. The reason is that for a week or two before the break of the rains there are cyclonic storms of such severity as to suggest that the monsoon has burst. The announcement is then made, and then very often the weather becomes normal again and remains so until the next storm comes along, when the burst of the monsoon has to be announced afresh.

The monsoon takes a fortnight or so to travel up from Colombo, and if it did really burst on Saturday,—which is quite as far as it is safe to go until further details are to hand,—we shall get relief from the present oppressive weather earlier than usual.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

At sea the weather is very rough and monsoonish. In the Arabian Sea strong winds and heavy seas are the rule, and in the Bay of Bengal the conditions are cyclonic. The usual reports of Hooghly pilots having to be carried down to Colombo because it was too rough for them to be taken on board the pilot schooner, or because, owing to rough weather, the pilot schooner had had to leave her mornings, are coming in, while other vessels report having had to go miles out of their course to escape cyclones.

Mr. T. L. Mills, Captain of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, which arrived here on Saturday evening from Moulmein, reports having encountered during the voyage, cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, Captain C. R. King, which arrived on Sunday from Busreh, reports having met with strong wind and heavy seas during the voyage.

RAIN ON MALABAR COAST.

The sea is reported to be rough at Colombo and heavy rain fell along the Malabar Coast, Cochin registering nearly two inches. Hyderabad in the Deccan records 0.15 in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad. At Hyderabad night temperature is in defect owing to the rainfall.

Reports from the hill stations state that the weather is also of the monsoonish variety, cloudy skies and strong winds being stated to be prevalent at Mahableshwar, Khandalla and Matheran.

SOLDIER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

TERRIFIC DUST STORM AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 25.

Last evening during a terrific dust storm followed by thunder and lightning a young sepoy of the 105th Maharattas located near the race-course was killed by a stroke of lightning.

The unfortunate fellow was found with his evening rations clenched in his hands. He had rejoined his regiment that very day.

The storm played havoc at Wanowrie particularly in the Dorsets' lines. Rain is reported to have fallen heavily twenty miles distance and the weather here to-day is gloriously cool and cloudy.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

EXPERT REPORT ON ELECTRIFICATION.

A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

When Messrs. Merz and McLellan, the experts in railway electrification, were in India over a year ago they made exhaustive inquiries into the possibilities of electrifying many of the railway systems in the large centres of population in this country.

As readers of this journal are aware they investigated the question of electrifying the suburban lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, on this side of India, and of the Eastern Bengal State Railway suburban lines in and around Calcutta. The reports they submitted in regard to these systems have already been published, and are now being considered by the authorities.

It is not so generally known, however, that Messrs. Merz and McLellan while in Bombay also made a careful investigation into the question of the electrification of the Port Trust Railway.

Their report as to the possibilities of electrifying this system has just been received at the offices of the Port Trust but a representative of the "Chronicle" who inquired there yesterday was told that it could not be published. "The report," said the Secretary of the Trust, "is marked confidential, and it contains many facts and figures which it would not be politic to make public. It will be considered by the Trustees, but will not be published except in a general way in the next administration report."

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF A WITNESS.

FARIDPUR ACCUSED'S CONVICTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Sherfuddin and Teunon the sequel to the Faridpur Conspiracy Case came on for hearing on an application made on behalf of one Bama Charan who had been convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Faridpur for intimidating a witness and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bama Charan was one of the twenty-five accused persons in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case.

One day while he with others was being brought to Court under the Gurkha guard, he met one Harakumar, a witness in the Conspiracy Case, with three others and threatened him by saying that he would throttle him after his release.

On these facts Bama Charan was placed on trial before a Deputy Magistrate who convicted him under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel submitted that whatever had been said by the petitioner did not amount to intimidation and certainly the sentence was excessive.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Faridpur to show cause why the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be revised.

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Agents

PREMIER AND THE PRESS.

ITS POWER TO HELP AND TO HURT

HOW IT IS EXERCISED.

The Prime Minister presided on May 11 at the fifty-first anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Whitehall Rooms, says the "Manchester Guardian." There was a very large gathering, among those present being the Greek Minister, Lord Reading (Lord Chief Justice), Lord Mersey, Lord Blyth, Lord Aberconway, Sir Edward Russell (Treasurer), Lord Moulton, Lord Airedale, Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., (vice president), Sir Jesse Boot (vice president), Mr. P. Illingworth, M.P., and Sir George Alexander.

Mr. Asquith, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he was privileged to be present in pursuance of a promise which he made many months ago to his old friend, Lord Burnham. Gratified as he was at finding himself surrounded by such a distinguished company, he was not sure, if he could have foreseen the course of history, he should not have chosen to speak that particular evening in a position, to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, of greater freedom and less responsibility. He regetted, as they all did, the compulsory absence of Lord Burnham, whose name would always be associated—as was proved by the remarkable and well-deserved tribute paid to him a few months ago by his fellow-workers—with the development in our time of our English press. (Cheers.) This Fund was founded fifty years ago. It carried them a long way back when they recalled that the chairmen of the first two dinners, which had now become annual, were Lord Houghton and Charles Dickens. It was founded, he believed by a Parliamentary reporter, and he thought ,in that connection, it was well worth noting what a large contribution the Press Gallery in the House of Commons had made, not only to professional journalism, but to politics, law, and literature.

THE DEBT MEMBERS OWE TO REPORTERS.

He supposed there were people who would not think at first sight that the reporting of speeches of members of Parliament—and in these latter days the questions and answers to them by Ministers—(laughter)—was the best school for the acquisition of the higher qualities of reliance and style. Yet that was the school in which some of our most distinguished writers and speakers had graduated. It was associated in the old days with the great names of Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens, and in our own time men of such virility, talent, and capacity as his old friend and leader the late Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and, among others still happily with us, Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. T. P. O'Connor had also adorned that Gallery. He had spoken before now of the debt which they who sat and spoke on the floor of the House of Commons owed to the silent chroniclers who sat above, sizing their stature, measuring their performances, and, be those performances good or bad, determining by an autocratic veto how far and to what extent they should reach the larger audience outside. (Laughter.) They gave the speaker's actual words less space than was given to their predecessors fifty year ago, and the public did not seem greatly to resent that curtailment. (Laughter.) On the other hand, he was certain that the difficult art of compression—and there was no more difficult art—was exercised with honest endeavour and judicial fairness, and not in the spirit of a great man who began life in the profession of newspaper reporting—Dr. Johnson himself,—who said deliberately that he took care that the Whig dogs got the worst of it. (Laughter.) It was more than half a century since that Lord John Russell—the great leader of the House of Commons in those days—said that they were like bees working in a glass hive. If that was true then, how much more was it true now, when were given to the world the different hues which the glass from time to time assumed? (Laughter.)

The object of this Fund was to assist journalists who were members, and their families and dependents, in every kind of adverse circumstances, and he was not sure that the profession of journalism—he was once himself in a humble way a journalist—was not more exposed to the special contingencies of unemployment and ill-health. As might be expected, the claims on such a Fund increased and multiplied year by year. During the past fifty years no less than £88,000 had been paid away in grants and pensions, and of that sum no less than £43,000 had been dispersed in the last ten years. (Cheers.) During 1913 it was over £6,000, and the membership of the Fund continued to increase, until it now numbered well over 2,600. (Cheers.) He was right, therefore, when he said that the need was constantly growing.

THE DECREASE IN THE PRICE OF PAPERS.

He thought they would agree with him that there were two outstanding features in the recent history of the British press. The first, and the most obvious one, was the enormous growth both in the number of papers and their circulation, and the second was the decrease in price. (Laughter.) After the great war at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the newspaper tax was increased to as high a figure as fourpence a sheet, the usual price of the paper was sevenpence—a figure hardly conceivable to the newspaper reader of the present day. Indeed, one very often got far more news for a halfpenny than for a penny. Only this year they had witnessed in the case of almost the oldest and in some ways the most illustrious of our daily press, "The Times," a reduction of price after an existence of a century and a quarter to a penny. He would not enter into the vexed question of the advantages or draw-backs of a cheapened press, but they would agree with him that those changes, whether they might be for good or evil, obviously enlarged the area for the beneficient operations of this Fund, and strengthened its appeal for generous support, not only from pressmen themselves, but from the general public who consumed and enjoyed, and were more and more dependent upon the work of the journalist.

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

There were a number of problems in connection with the relation of the press and the public which might form fit questions in an examination paper for the Civil Service, or for posts of distinction in our universities. Which institution would the democratic country more readily dispense with—its Parliament or its press? (Laughter.) Or, again, and that was a less drastic suggestion—would the world be better off or the world be worse off for a limited time or for a fortnight or perhaps a month there was a complete and universal suppression of newspapers? (Laughter and cheers.) Then there has the wider issue—Did the press of the world do more good or harm? (Laughter.) "I am far from suggesting," Mr. Asquith went on, "that upon any one of those issues, if they were submitted to what is now a fashionable and favourite form of suggested submission—to what is called the Referendum—(laughter),—you would not carry with you of the total votes polled a large and a working majority. The only thing I should stipulate would be that the vote should be taken by ballot. (Laughter.) But, speaking quite seriously, I think I can carry you all with me when I say that the publicity of the press is the principle organ and exponent has its drawbacks, and particularly—I venture to lay stress upon this—when it allows itself, or is allowed, to intrude upon the domain of private life—(hear, hear),—and is used for sinister or malignant purposes. But I rejoice—and I speak with sincerity when I say so—I rejoice to bear my testimony, for whatever it is worth, to our press as a whole—and few people living can do so with a larger experience of its power, both to help and to hurt—I rejoice to bear my testimony to that power, far-reaching, almost illimitable as it is, which is exercised in this country in the main with a full sense of responsibility, and in the long run with our characteristic English love of generosity and of fair play. (Cheers.)

EDUCATION OF POOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

SIR ARCHDALE EARLE'S GENEROUS GRANT.

A grant of Rs. 30,000 has recently been made by the Chief Commissioner to the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, Chittagong, to help them to put up the buildings for an elementary European school, which it is intended to open in Haflong on behalf of the poorer classes of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Assam. The school will be of particular benefit to the employees of the Assam Bengal Railway, the authorities of which had previously made two attempts to run a school for themselves.

There is clearly room for such a school. "Pine Mount" and the Loreto Convent in Shillong both rank as Secondary schools and provide for the better class of Europeans children, but offer no facilities for the education of children whose parents cannot afford to send them to Shillong. The Haflong school will provide a complete elementary education, and scholarships may be provided hereafter, if necessary, to take children of special ability on to one or other of the Secondary schools in Shillong or elsewhere. The school will be a mixed school for girls and for little boys not over 10 years of age, and will provide accommodation for 25 girls and 15 boys, Assam children having a preferential claim to admission over children from outside the province. The fees will be fixed having regard to the proverty of the community, and will be supplemented by Government grants, the idea being that parents who can afford to do so should pay, but that no one, however poor, should be denied admission on account of inability to pay fees.

The site selected for the school is that which was formerly proposed for the Pasteur Institute.

DYING HORSE ON THE MAIDAN.

MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES AGAINST THE S.P.C.A.

At the Kyd Street Police Court Calcutta, Mr. Keays denvered judgment on Wednesday in the case in which Naru Hossain Chowdhury was charged with cruelty to a horse which was in a dying condition by permitting it to lie unattended and exposed to the burning heat of the sun on the maidan from 1 to 9 p.m. while the animal was in great pain. His Worship in his judgment said:—"The defendant is charged with cruelty to a horse, which had fallen down near the Ochterlony Monument, by leaving it unattended and exposed to the sun from 1 to 9 p.m. I am satisfied that the defendant did send people to try and get the animal up and that a syce was left in charge during the day though whether the latter did anything more than sleep under a tree is very doubtful. If the defendant had sent for a horse ambulance the animal would doubtless have been saved a great deal of pain but I cannot hold his neglect to do this to be cruelty and I acquit the defendant. Two agents of the S. P. C. A. appeared on the scene at 9 p.m. with a cattle-killer, but I think the horse would have appreciated an ambulance at 2 p.m. very much more. Last year the S. P. C. A. obtained from fines nearly Rs. 40,000 and the keeping of a horse ambulance is well within their means and would certainly save a great deal of unnecessary suffering.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. MAWSON.

TERRIBLE TRIALS IN THE ANTARCTIC.

WINDS OF WONDERFUL STRENGTH.

Dr. Mawson, the famous Australian Antarctic explorer, arrived in London, on May 3, from Paris. When the boat train reached Victoria Station at seven o'clock, writes a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian," there stepped out a man easily distinguished from his companions by his great height—slim with a keen face and a singularly pleasant smile. This was Dr. Mawson, the man who came very near repeating the tragedy of Scott. He lived for twenty days on raw dog and snow, and reached his base half dead, only to see the ship that should have carried him to safety already out at sea. A crowd of comrades in Antarctic travel and geographers were on the platform to greet him. Almost the first to shake hands was Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was there with three members of his expedition—Mr. Frank Wild, the second in command, Mr. Marston, the artist, and Captain Ond Lee. "And how are you?" Sir Earnest asked. "Oh, pretty fit now," said Dr. Mawson, "but not quite well yet. O', there's Marston; you're looking just the same as ever."

With Dr. Mawson travelled two members of his expedition, Captain Davis, the Captain of his ship, the Aurora, and Dr. McLean. Sir Ernest Shackelton and his colleagues all knew the red-bearded captain in the straw hat, and greeted him cordially. Captain Davis, of course, is going out with Shackleton in command of The Endurance. Captain Muirhead Collins was at the station to meet the explorer on behalf of the Australian Government, and also Dr. Scott, Keltie, the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. Mawson is to lecture to the Society in the Queen's Hall on June 9, and two days afterwards he will give in the same place his only public lecture in England, Immediately afterwards, he told me, he is returning to Australia, where he will lecture at the meetings of the British Association to be held there next autumn. A member of the firm of Heinemann, which is bringing out his book at the end of October, travelled with him from Paris. At the Gare del'Est in Paris the Geographical Society of France sent a deputation to wait upon him to felcitate him on his achievment. It was headed by M. Rabot, one of the most distinguished of French geographers.

AN EXTRA YEAR IN THE ANTARCTIC.

Dr. Mawson's wife has come with him to London. He will spend a good deal of his time in England in completing his narrative for publication. Dr. Mawson was besieged by journalists and photographers. He obligingly posed for the latter with Sir Ernest Shackleton by his side. The flashlight going off in the twilight of the station was an odd effect. There were so many friends to greet that it was a long time before he could escape from the throng into the comparative peace of the Grosvenor Hotel, where he gave me a short interview.

Asked about the effects of his terrible experience on his health, Dr Mawson said that there had been no physical effects, but his nerves had suffered permanently. He held up his hand and remarked "I can see the thumb trembling." He had only two pounds of dogmeat left when he reached the depot, and if he had not struck the depot when he did, he would never have reached his base. On this last journey he reached a treacherous slope of ice which he was only able to cross by making rough crampons for his feet out of a small aluminium theodolite, which he had on the sledge. He spoke cheerfully of the extra year he had to spend in the Antarctic owing to missing the ship. It had enabled the party to do a good deal of valuable scientific work. During the three summer months of last year they were able, with the aid of the ship, to explore a long piece of the coast. The delay had been especially useful in giving more time for oceanography and deep sea sounding and dredging.

Dr. Mawson was eloquent about the appalling weather in Adelie Land, a subject, he says, not hitherto sufficiently dealt with, The force and velocity of the winds was greater than could be imagined from the reports of blizzards brought back by Captain Scott's expedition. The average wind velocity for the whole year was fifty miles per hour. On one occasion a wind of 116 miles an hour was recorded, and it was frequently over 100 miles. A wind of 80 miles an hour would carry any buildings away. These tremendous winds were often accompanied with temparature of minus 20. The velocity of some of the gusts was up to 220 miles. One newly-discovered effect of these tremendous winds in winter was the production of luminosity on objects the result of the electricity caused by the wind blowing the snow particles together.

"TOO OLD AT—THIRTY."

Asked as to the kind of minerals found, Dr. Mawson said that it was shown that the coal formation which shackleton and Scott reported in the Ross Sea area existed in King George the Fifth Land. Chunks of coal were were brought up in dredging for deep-sea life. There was certainly a huge area of coal measures, but there was not much prospect at present of the coal being worked at a commercial profit. Among the many minerals of which evidence was found there may be some which will prove capable of commercial working.

Dr. Mawson dwelt on the enormous value of the wireless communication which they were able to establish with the mainland through the intermediate station on Maquarrie Island. The fact that there were three Antartic bases thousands of miles apart working in unison by wireless made possible work in magnetism and meteorology otherwise out of the question. For instance, they had been to fix the first absolute longitude for the Antarctic region.

"Ah, no," Dr. Mawson said, laughing. "I don't think I shall go out again. I've just got married, as you may have seen in the papers, and a man isn't so venturesome when he's married. Besides, I hold that a man should not be over thirty for this kind of work. Between twenty-five and thirty a man is best able to stand the strain. How old am I? Thirty-one. Yes, too old at thirty, if you like."

MR. SHAW ON THE PRESS

A SAVAGE ATTACK.

Speaking at the meeting of the annual subscribers to the "New Statesman" on May 5 Mr. Bernard Shaw said the power of the Press began really in 1871, when people first were taught to read, and now the rapidly developing results were rather awful, says the "Manchester Guardian." They would have to consider soon whether compulsory illiteracy should not be introduced, by which he meant a censoring of news. He did not wish to introduce a burning political question too prominently, but within the last month the newspaper press of this country had created in the North of Ireland a thing which it said existed but which did not exist when it began saying it did. The press had absolutely created a serious situation by calling into existence armed forces in Ulster which were apparently carrying on warlike operations against the Crown which the Government was powerless to prevent.

America was relieved to have a President who was a champion of peace, but America was now threatened with a war with Mexico, which nobody wanted, merely because an American admiral had made a demand that his flag should be saluted in a way humiliating to another nation. The whole tone of the press was that this was the sort of thing to do,in fact, merely the usual reason for going to war.

The press was always 20 to 50 years too late with its news. Syndicalism was still a new word to it, and one it usually did not in the least understand. It had taken 30 years to discover the greatness of Ibsen and Wagner; it did not yet realise what Wells and Chesterton were doing; it wrote of a bygone or imaginary world, and continually found itself in the midst of a body of public opinion of the existence of which it had been quite ignorant.

Mr. Shaw dealt scathingly with the personnel of the press and what he described as the inaccuracy, ignorance, poverty, and precariousness of the pressman, and said that until the journalist was made independent he would continue to be a danger to the community. If there were any press in the future under Socialism, he thought there would be one big Government paper of a large tolerance and complete news.

THE APPEAL TO REASON.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY ON RATIONALISTS' MESSAGE.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association in London on May 4 Professor Gilbert Murray said there was at present a revolt against reasonableness. The reason was largely that we formed part of such an enormous society. To get a new thing changed we had to convert not the people of one town, but some twenty millions of people.

There was hardly any greater service that they who believed in reason could render to society than in trying to stem that dangerous tide by listening to reason, by appealing to reason, by gentleness, by the discouragement of all talk of treachery and violence, and by very rarely—only when absolutely compelled—resorting to the so-called remedy of force. If they had one message to the people of the country it was to keep a firm hold on reason, to listen to reason, never to despair of making their opponents listen, to face their problems always by thinking, and never by refusing to think. It was still true that those who drew the sword tended to perish by the sword.

Mr. Israel Zangwill said he was against all censorship, whether of the theatre or the press. He thought the trend of thought was going so far away from the old natural religions that the friends of those religions would do well to be wise in time, and while they were still in the majority to do away all those blasphemy and other laws which they Rationalists, when they became a majority, would soon be exercising against them.

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ACADEMY BANQUET.

LORD HALDANE ON RISE OF DEMOCRACY.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND NEW FORMS OF ART.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy, which was held in the large central gallery at Burlington House on Mya 2, is always a great occasion, says "The Times." A year ago, owing to the illness of the Duchess of Connaught, no member of the Royal Family was present, but this year the brilliant and distinguished company included Prince Arthur of Connaught, who made one of the most interesting speeches of the evening, the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, together with representatives of art, literature, science, and diplomacy. Neither the Prime Minister nor the First Lord of the Admiralty were present, but Lord Haldane, who responded on behalf of his Majesty's Ministers, was supported by other members of the Government.

Prince Arthur's speech, in reply to the toast of "The Royal Family," was largely devoted to a criticism of new forms of art, and his declaration that it seemed almost a crime to use the sacred name of art as a cloak for what seemed to him to be a perverted view of the artistic sense was received with general approval. He hoped that the sound sense of the Royal Academy might have sufficient influence to keep the rank and file of artists from indulging in the extremes of artistic licence.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who spoke on behalf of the Army, reviewed the recent events in Ireland, insisting that the officers in Ireland had acted from the dictates of their conscience and had not disobeyed orders. The Lord Chancellor spoke of the difficulties which confronted Ministers. A defence of the present system of party Government led the Lord Chancellor to discuss two vital questions, the growing power of the democracy and the need for a better national system of industrial education.

Sir Edward Poynter, in replying to the toast of the Royal Academy, referred to the heavy losses suffered by the Academy by death during the year, and expressed the regret felt by artists that the Government had declined to acknowledge the Panama Exhibition.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

After dinner the President gave "The King—Head, Patron and Protector of the Royal Academy." The toast was duly honoured, and

The President, again rising, proposed the toast of "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family."

Prince Arthur, on rising to reply, was received with cheers. He said:—

I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you, Sir Edward, have proposed the health of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, and the manner in which the assembled company have received this toast. I feel sure that the Queen will be very much touched by the very kind terms in which you alluded to her Majesty, and the part of which I think I may safely say that her Majesty played to such perfection on the occasion of their Majesties' recent visit to our friends and neighbours across the Channel.

On behalf of myself I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you alluded to the interest which I take with regard to art, and more especially in connexion with the British School at Rome, of which I have the honour to be president. The works of the young artists, which it was my privilege to view last March, showed great promise, and I look forward to the time when these artists may have the chance of wider opportunities of study than even Italy can afford. I allude to the East, where they will find problems of light and colour hitherto undreamt of, problems which tell us that in the land of the sunrise a vast, untrodden field still awaits the artist of the future.

It is a matter of great interest to me to attend this banquet, and to be surrounded by all that is best in modern art, and to meet so many distinguished personages in every walk in life, although those who come year by year find that there are gaps which we deeply regret. The Academy, I am sure, deplores the loss of the late Mr. Belcher, Mr. Bacon, Sir Hubert Herkomer, and Sir Alfred East, and we must all sympathize with the Academy for the loss they have thus sustained.

It is not for me on this occasion to offer any criticisms on the pictures which adorn these walls, but I think the general standard of excellence of the pictures at this exhibition speaks well for the high level of all that is best in British art at the present time. By this I mean that the members of the Royal Academy encourage art on the right lines as the disciples of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Titian, who sit on the summit of the painters' Parnassus.

"FANTASTIC VAGARIES."

In England we move slowly; we do not readily accept new ideas; but herein perhaps lies our safety as regards the future of art in this country. I hope I am not treading on dangerous ground, as I do not want to curb any legitimate originality or true inspiration of the artistic sense, but would it not be prudent if some of the new schools of art followed a little closer in the footsteps of the great masters instead of indulging in the most fantastic vagaries of artistic licence which we see in some of the exhibitions of modern pictures? I suppose I lay myself open to the accusation of not having been educated up to the point of being able to appreciate these fantasies of the brush at their real worth, but I must confess that I prefer to remain true to the teachings of the old masters, and I venture to think I am in good company in this respect.

Modern art, and perhaps it is a good fault, is becoming somewhat aggressive. It no longer asks for recognition, but demands it in a slightly overbearing fashion. But it ought to be remembered that, though art, like war, is not an exact science, nevertheless there are certain rules for its conduct, which have been handed down from Hannibal to the present time, and though they are not expected to be obeyed to the letter, the general principles must be obeyed in the spirit, if success in the conduct of any military operation is to be secured.

A CRIME IN THE NAME OF ART.

The same analogy applies to art, and I hope that the sound sense of the Royal Academy may have sufficient influence to keep the rank and file of artists from indulging in the extremes of artistic licence. No doubt the President would dearly like to have the same means of restraining certain schools of art as the Chief of the Imperial General Staff has the power in keeping budding Napoleons from transgressing certain rules laid down in the art of war. Nobody wishes to threaten the liberties and prerogatives of art, but I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of the general public when I say that it seems almost a crime to use the sacred name of art as a cloak for what seems to me a perverted view of the artistic sense.

As regards architecture, there are not so many pitfalls for the unwary, perhaps because stone is less pliable than paint. Thanks to the enterprise and knowledge of our architects London is fast becoming one of the most beautiful capitals of the world, and as a proof of this I need only mention the enormous improvement in the Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace, which we owe to the genius of Sir Aston Webb, and to whom we may all offer our most hearty congratulations on the success of his design. (Cheers.)

THE IMPERIAL FORCES.

The President next proposed the toast of "The Imperial Forces," to which Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood responded.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Gerard Noel, in responding for the Navy, said he regretted the absence of the First Sea Lord, who would undoubtedly have given them much useful information about the Navy and would also have amused them very considerably. (Laughter.) The Navy was a great peace-preserving force. But for the Navy there would have been many a struggle in the last hundred years. No British ship had engaged a foreign ship since those splendid American frigates put us on our mettle in 1813. But the great and pre-eminent function of the Navy was to prevent the foreigner from "fooling us," to use the expression of Blake. As regards *material* he would only say that if the programmes were fairly carried out the Navy would be satisfied. As regards the *personnel* old officers looked at those of whom it was made up and felt that they were just the people to be selected to keep the foreigner from "fooling us." (Cheers.)

SIR EVELYN WOOD ON EVENTS IN IRELAND,

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who replied for the Army, began with a reference to his speech at the Academy banquet of four years ago, in which he avowed his belief in compulsory universal training, and remarked that the only one of his brother generals who then opposed compulsory service had recanted that opinion after inspecting 50,000 compulsorily trained cadets in Australia. He then turned to the recent occurrences in Ireland, where some of his comrades, most of whom had served on the field of battle, had recently had put before them a most painful alternative. The same trial was put to the Army 226 years ago. The troops were offered dismissal, with loss of arrears of pay and contingent advantages, unless they would undertake to carry out something which they thought was against their conscience. The answer in 1688 was practically identical with that given by the officers in 1914. (Cheers.) He was anxious that his audience should appreciate fully that there had been no disobedience of orders. (Cheers.) The officers had resigned any advantages accruing from their service under the Crown rather than undertake to perform duties in which they thought they might have to go against their conscience. (Cheers.)

The heads of the Army Staff had given convincing proof of their self-abnegation. With the two senior officers of the Army Staff he had been associated for over 30 years. Many years ago, when inspecting a cavalry regiment, he said to the colonel, pointing to the late Chief of the Imperial General Staff, "What about him?" He replied, "Well he is always studying military work," but that student was fixed vividly in his memory for something more important. When the baffled Gordon relief expedition was returning across the waterless desert, he saw one man riding alone, absolutely the last man in the last section of the rear-guard. What the driving power of Sir John French had done in the last 12 years to improve the tactical efficiency of our Army could only be adequately appreciated by experts of long personal experience. (Cheers.)

Those two officers had given up their positions regardless of all pecuniary considerations—and both of them were poor men—not only sacrificing money, but positions in which they felt they were doing good work for the country; and when a man had been doing that for 30 or 35 years they could imagine what the wrench to him was on a matter of principle to give up his work. (Cheers.)

LORD HALDANE'S SPEECH.

The President next proposed the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," to which Lord Haldane replied. In his speech he said:—

On the two previous occasions on which the honour has fallen to me of speaking at one of these banquets my duty has been to reply for the Army. That has been better done to-night by an old and valued friend of mine, Sir Evelyn Wood. Mr. President, you have alluded to this evening as an evening of peace, and I will say at once that to those who have to pilot a ship across seas which are always stormy and which occasionally are attended with unexpected and sudden squalls (laughter), this hospitable spot affords a pleasant port of call. The life of a Minister is not a period of repose upon a bed of roses. (Laughter.) It is impossible from day to day to foresee what is going to happen. It was the great Moltke who used to say that in war you could never see more than eight days ahead. That was because, he said, of the fog of war. But the fog of public affairs is even worse, and it is difficult to see at times even one day ahead.

There are those who complain that there is what is called the party system and say, "Oh, if we could only get rid of the party system!" I should be the last to wish any modification of any sort of the party system. We govern in the ultimate analysis in this country by the majority of the electors. Observe, the majority only, which may speedly turn into a minority and that minority may again in its turn become a majority. What would be the position under the Constitution if men were put into power without the searching criticism of those who represent the minority and who have not only the right but the duty to do their best to see that the utmost amount of light is cast upon public transactions? Therefore I say that under the British Constitution the party system is of our very essence, and it will be a bad day for that Constitution if we ever get away from it.

The democracy, not only in this country, is rapidly finding its feet and is going to insist upon the burdens of life being more evenly distributed. With the growth of education, with the attainment of the franchise, with the growing perfection of organization the democracy is becoming a more and more potent element in public affairs day by day. We may hold what views we like about Government, but this is a fact from which we cannot get away either in this or any other country. If we are wise we shall not wait until the moment of crisis, but we shall endeavour to forestall the time when the crisis comes upon us by broadening the basis of the Constitution so as to give it stability and to distribute more evenly the burden of life. The contrasts are too great at the present time. Some people have too much; others too little; and it is not for the peace or stability of the State that that should continue to be so.

Then there is another and cognate problem. I have given a good deal of attention in my time to the educational problems of the nation, and I foresee a period that is coming very close when we in this country who have been just in the world in the industrial and financial hierarchy, will be exposed to a competition far more keen than anything yet known. In other countries there has been organized a system of industrial training which by 15 years from now, if we have not taken forethought and acted, will leave our workmen, without superiors in the world at the present time, behind in the race. There is only one way in which we can preserve the supremacy of this country, because that supremacy involves the maintenance of our fleets and our armies, and that is by taking this problem in hand firmly and training the generation that is to come so that it can support the great tradition which has been ours till now. (Cheers.)

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Now, these problems will be upon us, whatever Ministers are in power, and I believe that British Ministers will not fail to face both of them. I have often thought that our system, confining as it does the opportunities for coming to the front in the battle of life to a comparatively narrow class, withholding from the great mass to the people the possibilities that would be theirs if the opportunities were theirs, is a system which does injustice to the splendid native talent of our land. Hidden away in the vast democracy there are men—perhaps women also—who, if we could find them and give them the opportunity, would be among the great leaders of the future. That is a reserve of talent which we have yet to develop, yet to reach. It can only be done under a national system of education. And I feel that a national system of education will not be complete unless it embraces in the spiritual education of the country education in art. (Cheers.) Hitherto our Government education in art has somewhat wooden, because it has not been thought out upon definite principles.

But my friend and colleague, Mr. Pease, whom I am glad to see here to-night, has ideas upon that subject, on which he has been not without helpful communication from yourself, Mr. President, the design of which is in the end to put the art education of this country on a more rational basis. Somewhere among the great democracy whom we have not yet reached there are hidden Joshua Reynoldses and Turners of the future. We have got to find them. All the State can do is to give them some opportunity. I am sure they will get their development and completion in your schools much better than in State schools.

The President then submitted the toast of "The Guests," to which the Duke of Rutland replied. He also proposed "The toast of the Royal Academy," coupled with the name of Sir Edward Poynter.

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB.

ADDITION TO THE LAWS.

Lord Dalkeith, the retiring president, occupied the chair at Lord's, at the 127th annual meeting of the M.C.C. Among those present were the Duke of Rutland, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lichfield, Lord Hawke, the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Mr. J. R. Mason, Mr. P. M. Thornton, Mr. G. MacGregor, Mr. W. H. Patterson, and Mr. John Shuter (acting secretary).

The annual report was unanimously adopted. Lord Dalkeith, Mr. John Shuter, the Hon. F. S. Jackson, and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, take the places on the committee of Lord Chesterfield, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. P. J. de Paravicni, and Mr. W. H. Patterson, who retired by rotation. Mr. W. H. Patterson was chosen as one of the auditors in place of the late Major-General A. C. Trevor.

THREE DAYS' MATCH.

At a special meeting afterwards the following addition to law 55 of the Laws of Cricket was carried:—"When there is no play on the first day of a three-day match laws 53 and 54 shall apply as if the match were a two-day match, and if in a three-day match there is no play on the first two days, laws 53, 54, and law I., 'one-day matches,' shall apply as if the match were a one-day match."

The effect of the addition is that when a three-day match is restricted to two days, the side leading by 100 runs on the first innings will have the option of making their opponents follow-on, the number being reduced to 75 when a match does not start until the third day.

The new president of the club is Lord Hawke. In the evening Lord Dalkeith presided at Lord's at the annual dinner of the club, and vacated the chair to Lord Hawke in due course.

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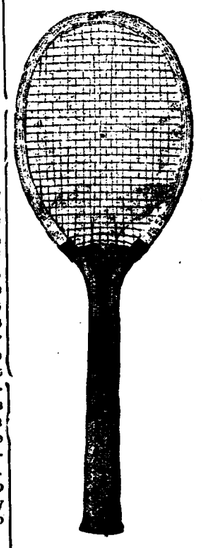

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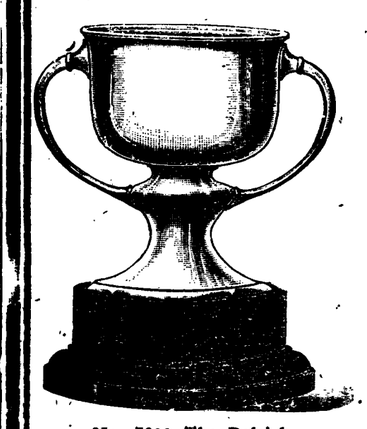

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THE GHOST OF A DOG.

"APPEARANCE AFTER DEATH."

Mr. Horace Hutchinson writes in the "Westminster Gazette" as follows:—

A correspondent, who is kind enough to say that he takes interest in the speculations that I have ventured on now and then about the psychology of animals other than man, encloses a cutting which he has excised from a Somersetshire paper. It is headed "Appearance after Death," and runs thus: "Mr. Robert Austin had a story to tell at the Bull-dog Club dinner in Bristol the other evening, which he said was unlike most dog stories, inasmuch as it was true. His father, Judge Austin, who, as most people know, is a great lover of dogs, possessed a spaniel who was devoted to its master. It was the Judge's inseparable companion, and, said Mr. Roger Austin, we sometimes wondered whether the dog was thought more of than we children. In the course of time the dog died. A week or so afterwards Judge Austin called upon a friend at Clifton, and sat talking for a while in the drawing-room. After he had gone, a young Scotch lady, who happened to be staying at the house, inquired who the gentleman with the dog was. The lady of the house replied that it was Judge Austin, but, she added, he had no dog with him. The other replied that there was a dog in the room, and she proceeded to draw an absolutely faithful picture of the old spaniel, even describing its favourite attitude when resting beside its master. 'You may think what you like of this story,' Mr. Rogers Austin added, 'but it is true.'"

"INTIMATIONS" OF SUPERSENSEOUS WORD.

It is not my fault—perhaps it is only in accord with what we might expect in a tale of such marvels—that during the brief course of the narative Mr. "Robert" Austin, as he was to start with, has been transformed into Mr. "Roger" of the same surname. Changed personality makes perhaps but slight demand on the credulity in comparison with the apparition of a canine ghost. It is easy, and it is inviting, to take this line towards the whole gist of the story—regarding it, that is to say, with a gentle and sympathetic ridicule. That is the line of least resistance, no doubt. It is not, however, the line which I am disposed to take. My own vision is of the most ordinary and least psychic kind. "Intimations" of influences coming from other planes than that in which our five senses are normally active, I have received, indeed, and he must be poor in his psychic record who cannot say that he has, some time or other, known the like; but it has never happened to me to see or to hear a ghost, nor even to have a ghost of a suspicion or fear of seeing or hearing anything of the kind. I have been capable to the degree of dullness, of accounting for all the phenomena that have happened to strike my sense. For all that, I am very far from believing that because no revelation of this interesting kind has been vouchsafed to me it may not, on that account, be given to others of different, perhaps higher, endowments. To some persons the posthumous apparition of a dog may impose a larger strain on their credence than the apparition of a human being after death. To me, the one seems scarcely more hard of belief than the other, and in many of the cases on record of the canine no less than of the human ghost (the familiar word is a convenient one) I have the fullest confidence that the recipient of the vision really did "see a ghost"—meaning, by the phrase, did receive a sensation similar to that which would have been excited by the sight of the living dog or human person. Partly, no doubt, my faith in the dog story is made the easier for me because I have a friend to whom happened an incident quite off the normal lines of Nature's processes, nearly identical.

A GHOST STORY.

The canine ghost in this instance was of a dachshund, greatly beloved in life, and lately deceased. The owner called at the house of a friend. With the friend, whom she found at home, was another visitor, whom the caller had not met before, but to whom she was introduced. This other visitor was staying in the house. As soon as the caller had left them, the guest said to the hostess, "Does she always bring her little dog with her, calling?—And how quiet it lay!" "Dog!" the hostess repeated, much surprised; "there was no dog." "Oh, yes," the other insisted; "didn't you see it? You must have. She brought it in with her under her arm. Why, it was on her lap the whole time she was here talking to us. You must have seen it!". Then the hostess, greatly mystified, asked her guest to describe the dog that she had seen, and the description given exactly fitted the deceased and much-lamented dachshund, which, in point of fact, it had been the habit of its mistress to take out calling with her, to bring in under her arm just as the narrator supposed that she had seen it, and to let lie in her lap while she talked. It is another instance of the canine ghost, curiously analogous to that which Mr. Austin told at the Bristol Bull-dog Club dinner. A striking point of resemblance in the stories is that in both the apparition was made manifest not to one who had been familiar with its original in the canine flesh, nor to one who was an intimate friend of the owner of the deceased dog. In both cases the seer of the vision was one who had not known the dog, nor had before met the owner. Had the ghost seer been an intimate friend of the deceased dog's owner the explanation (if so it is to be called) might be hazarded that, by virtue of a sympathy between the human friends, it became possible for the one to believe that she (or he) saw, with the eyes of sense, that deceased canine friend to whom the other was devoting much sorrowful thought. Thus, searching these dark mysteries, we might arrive at some such dim and, as it were, ghost-like satisfaction of our quest for light as is the utmost which it seems possible to hope for or demand in these vailed places. But even that feeble ray is denied to us, by the fact that in both the above intances the dog's owner and the perceiver of the apparation, so far from being in any conscious psychic communion, had never, to the knowledge of either, met before, nor appeared, at that first meeting, to experience any of that remarkable mutual attraction at first sight which often is worth more, for the establishment of close psychic relationship, than years of common acquaintance.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

What makes this fact, that the canine ghosts revealed themselves to strangers, the more worthy of note is that, far from being exceptional, it is actually typical of a large number of instances of the like psychic manifestations when the apparitions have taken human form. Again and again it has been noted as remarkable, in the case of the appearance of persons at the point of death to others at a distance, that the recipient of the impression has not been one who has been united in close ties of friendship with the human personality which has thus revealed itself. Often the appearance has been perceived by one who was quite indifferent and even rather antagonistic to the other in life; while it is not revealed to those who, for affection's sake, would dearly welcome it. The manifestation, therefore, whether of a canine or human form, appears entirely independent of our normal sympathies. If an explanation may be hazarded at all, it seems as if it must be rather in the direction of effect produced, quite unconsciously, by a concentration of the thought of one person investing its object with something so like material reality that it is possible for another, in a peculiarly favourable psychic condition, to be cognisant of it. It is somewhat thus that Sir Oliver Lodge has expressed the opinion that it is possible for the "ghost" of even so trivial a material thing as a child's doll to become a phantasm. And if such an explanation or conjecture may account for the doll, so also might it give account of the dog. In each of the instances cited it will be observed that the dog had lately died, that in life it had occupied a great place in the affection of master and mistress respectively, and therefore that it would be the object of much regretful thought. Every condition is present to fit both these cases to the conjectured explanation. It is not, of course, to be pretended that the explanation is one which makes the case, as seems to be demanded by etymology, "plain." Those canine phantasms have led us into a land where the brightest light that we can hope to see at present is but the faintest hint of the dawn. The most we can say is that they fall into line with human manifestations of a like kind and that such account as we are able to give of the one may apply equally to the other. It is an account which perhaps does not carry us far, but at least it seems as if these cases were subject, like all phenomena, to the rule of law. It is not quite so perplexing as if they showed defiance of all law. But the law itself as yet eludes our discovery.

LOVE AND 'PROGRESS.'

THE ELEMENTAL PASSIONS AND CIVILIZATION.

Many people who suffer from scepticism seem to find not the smallest difficulty in holding faithfuly to the current illusion of Progress; that dogma which assures us that mere lateness in time constitutes superiority in mind and morals, so that lastcomers ought to be served first in the higher order of things; and we, who believe in Progress, as in past ages others believed, say, in witches or banshees, ought to be compelled to admit that the pervasive improvement, the slow searching upwards, has surely affected Love and the other elemental passions like it, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

HOW LOVE IS "IMPROVED."

And how should Progress affect Love? No doubt by eliminating it, as being, in fact, too elemental for a rational time; we speak, needless to say, of that Love between men and women which our older novelists used to call the tender sentiment. This tender sentiment, being incalculable and unsystematic, must (think the Progressives) in due time be bounded and utilized so as not to spoil plans fixed in advance by persons with large designs for the improvement of everybody else. Remember how Love, just at the Magnetic Age, exactly in this season of blossoms and blue skies, interfered with the plans of Sir Austin Feverel, and sent his silly son, poor Richard, raving mad, and brought catastrophe upon the family of a baronet. Clearly we had there, as we have all about us every day, something that cannot easily be brought into line with the onward march, as they call it, of humanity. If love cannot be eliminated then, and put out of the way as a nuisance, it must cease to be primitive and tiresome and must be transformed. Here is where the Professors of Progress come in. They are going to transform Love.

This attempt cannot accurately be said to have begun to-day in the day of Progress. Roughly we may say that Plato began it. He was a nice tolerant man, like most Athenians; but he suffered, too, from the Athenian habit of idealizing Sparta, and there was a dangerous Pythagorean vein of asceticism in him. So he began to distrust Love, and to decide that the chosen mortals who were to realize his Dorian dream of a sufficiently regularized community should renounce the love of one fair being for the love (at a safe distance) of all fair beings; even as the author of the "Imitation" urges us to commend all good women unto God, but at the same time to pay no attention to any one of them. And then, having arrived at a safe distance from any one fair person, to a just commendation of all of them, you come, by easy stages, to a love of Institutions and Acts (like the Insurance Act), and all high and noble things; you become one of Love's lovers (not in St. Augustine's sense) and care no more for anything or anybody beautiful, but only for Beauty *in vacuo*, not even relievingly symbolized and personified as in Dante's Beatrice, but absolutely non-existent and unintelligible and safe, like the Love of those neo-Platonists whom M. Bergson is just now reviving by his eloquence.

This is Love improved out of existence by being placed on a higher plane, or something of the sort; and thus, we presume, will our modern Progressives proceed, wher Love gets, as it often does, in the way of their municipal reforms.

All this, however, we must point out, seems to depend on the possibly false supposition that Love of the dangerous and inflammable sort has, with time and with Progress, grown more manageable than it used to be. Our visions of primitive communities show as prevailingly elemental places in which the cult of Aphrodite was regrettably to the fore. Has not Mr. Cornford just told us in his "Origin of Attic Comedy" how entangled the delightful art of Aristophanes is with village rioting and ritual of an extremely improper primitiveness? Has not Professor Gilbert Murray taken much the same view of Tragedy? Here, then, we have some confirmation of the Progressive view that Love began by being "impossible," but is slowly getting better.

CIVILIZED LOVE.

There is, however, another view which holds that, as we grow more and more "civilized"—whatever that may mean—we become more and more the victims of that uncivilized passion that ignores Progress. This opinion would persuade us that those very primitive communities which (to do them justice) supplied us with the "origin" of Comedy and Tragedy, thought actually far less of Love, in the dangerous sense—made a great deal less of it—than we do; because we must. To hide Love out of sight, to endeavour to suppress it, is, they claim, to make it turn nasty and revenge itself in unkind back-handed ways; as Nietzsche complains that Christianity gave Eros drugs to drink that corrupted the youth without slaying him. Nude savages are generally very virtuous, and in this view, Love, instead of sharing in Progress and becoming more docile, and, as it were, municipal, is growing worse and worse, and will in time drive us all mad; or else come out into the open and insist upon recognition, by way of Comedy or Tragedy, again.

Which is it—Love being improved or Love more troublesome than ever?

Between these two schools of philosophy (Progressive or Pessimist) each student (Sentimental or Sensible) must decide.

MODE OF THE MOMENT.

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THE INDIAN WOMEN'S STUDY ASSOCIATION.

An English lady whose interest in India is of the most earnest and practical character sends us the following letter with regard to the Indian Women's Study Association, which held its annual meeting during the mail week:—

This useful society (she writes) aims at helping English women, particularly those who have been or are going out to India, to arrive at a better understanding of their Indian sisters. Lord Lamington was in the chair, and Lady Sydenham spoke most pleasantly and with sympathy of ways in which she had been able, while in India, to get near the lives of Indian women. But the address of the medical lady, Dr. Edith Brown, could only tend toward alienation. She put forward strongly her own view, that only Christianised "native" women can be of use in medical, hospital, and nursing work. Without Christianity, she maintained, they were practically helpless.

A cultivated Indian lady present was deeply hurt, and wished she had not come into the room. She felt that she was countenancing with her presence opinions she could not support. She knows that many Indian women are working and achieving good on their own national lines, with inspiration from national sources; that enlightenment is spreading from many points of the horizon and not from one only. Surely it is a pity when sympathy between the nationalities is aimed at that strong sectarian views should be put forward.

KARACHI-CALAIS RAILWAY.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

Important matter with reference to the Karachi-Calais Railway project appears in a Blue-book received last mail relating to Persian affairs between the dates of February 15 and October 7, 1913. It contains in all 339 documents. The most notable communication occurs under date of June 26, when Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Sir W. Townley at Teheran as follows:—

"Trans-Persian Railway, I have informed the Russian Government that I maintain the undertaking given to M. Sazonoff to apply in co-operation with them for an option for a Trans-Persian Railway, and when M. Sazonoff proposes that the application shall actually be made I will send you definite instructions."

On June 28 Sir G. Buchanan informed Sir E. Grey that the Russian Foreign Minister had informed him that he would instruct the Russian representatives at Teheran to apply for an option as soon as he heard Sir W. Townley had received instructions, and that he would send instructions to the Russian Ambassador on this subject.

On July 19 Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Sir G. Buchanan:—

"The Russian Foreign Minister has telegraphed to the Russian Ambassador that he had not intended to send further instructions to Teheran, but that he now sees no objection to an application for an option at Teheran.

"You should, therefore, propose to his Excellency that in the first instance the two representatives at Teheran should be instructed to ask the Persian Government to grant to the Societe d'Etudes an option for the construction of a railway traversing Persia from north-west to south-east. Details could be settled later by consultation between the two Governments and the Societe. The two representatives must also be eventually instructed to inform the Persian Government of the proposed despatch of an Anglo-Russian Commission to survey that part of Persia through which the southern part of the line will run with a view to recommend which alignment should be adopted, and to ask their consent.

"This step must be deferred till the Persian Government have replied to the application for the option, but in any case it would be well that the two Governments should proceed without delay to appoint the members of the Joint Commission, so that it may be ready to begin work as soon as the Persian Government have consented to its despatch."

The next telegram is dated St. Petersburg, July 28. In it Sir G. Buchanan informed Sir E. Grey that he had asked the Russian Foreign Minister "whether we were to understand that the Russian Charge d'Affairs would not be instructed to ask for option until question of composition of Joint Commission had been settled. His Excellency replied in affirmative, but said that if we wished that option should be applied for at once he would consult Russian Charge d'Affairs at Teheran.

The "Sind Gazette" understands that negotiations are still in progress, and that questions of the exact details of the alignment, of control, and of the position of those railway interests who are concerned with the development of western Persia and the northern shores of the Persian Gulf are now under consideration between the Russian and the British Governments.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL

The arrangements have now been completed for the tenth National Peace Congress, which is to be held this year at Liverpool on June 9 and the three following days. Lord Channing will preside at the opening session of the Congress, and afterwards the Lord Mayor of Liverpool will give a reception for the delegates at the Town Hall. Among those who will preside over various conferences during the gathering will be Lord MacDonnell, Sir William Bowring, and Canon Grane.

One of the most important discussions will take place on the preparation for and the work of the forthcoming third Hague Conference. The subjects of other conferences which are likely to attract attention apart from the general sessions of the Congress include "Armament expenditure and its effect upon commerce and industry," "Education and international understanding," and "Constructive developments in modern international life." During the Congress the Cunard Company will entertain the delegates to tea on the Lusitania.

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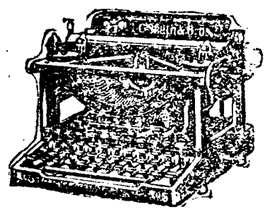

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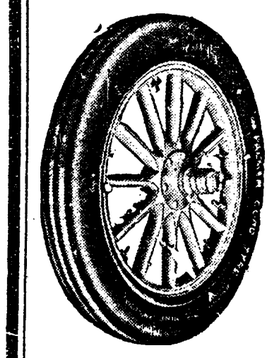

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St, Fort, Bombay.